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NORWEGIAN CP HEAD ON FIGHT AGAINST MISSILES

AU281413 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 84 p 7

[Interview given by Hans Kleven, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party, to Petr Vana: "More Vigorously Against U.S. Missiles"; date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent spoke with Hans Kleven, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party, about the conclusions of this year's 18th congress of the party. Comrade Kleven discussed the main tasks of Noregian Communists in the new stage of the struggle for peace as well as the present situation in that Nordic country.

Vana: The congress convened in a complicated international situation. Norway is being increasingly drawn into the nuclear strategy of NATO. What conclusions have Norwegian Communists adopted in this connection?

Kleven: The exacerbation of tension is caused by the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, especially American circles. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which are first-strike weapons, is designed to gain military-strategic supremacy for the West. This accounts for a new, more dangerous situation. It also accentuates even more the importance of the demands for establishing a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia. We regard this task as particularly important. It would be a contribution to easing tension and promoting trust and a step toward disarmament in Europe.

The endeavor to set up such a zone is an important task, which does not concern us, Communists, alone. Increasingly broad segments of the public understand the danger stemming from nuclear armament. Even advocates of NATO membership are opposed to nuclear missiles and demand a change in the pact's dangerous strategy. Cooperation of Nordic countries at all levels will now be crucial for attaining this goal. The setting up of a nuclear-free zone would enhance security. It has become known that NATO plans to deploy, near the Scandinavian coast, ships with nuclear missiles on board. That is why a treaty-based proclamation of northern Europe as a nuclear-free zone would bar the way for these plans.

We regard as particularly important that this would also set an example for other regions, especially in Europe.

Vana: What are, in your opinion, the prospects of this idea gaining ground?

Kleven: The growth of the peace movement and the involvement of officials and even government parties in the campaign for rejecting nuclear weapons, a demand that is enforced by the stand of almost the entire public, are drawing us closer to that goal.

Also the support of the Danish Folketing (parliament) for the idea of a north without nuclear weapons shows that a solution is possible. Like Norway, Denmark is ruled by conservatives and is a NATO member. That is why hopes for a change are growing also in our country.

Vana: NATO recently held large-scale maneuvers in Norway. They clearly showed the endeavor to attach the country even closer to the pact. How does the local public respond to this strategy?

Kleven: Bourgeois propaganda deliberately did not pay any special attention to these maneuvers, although they were the largest maneuvers on Norwegian territory in history. Some 60,000 NATO soldiers were practicing offensive operations in polar conditions in the vicinity of the USSR. The maneuvers thus once again demonstrated to the advocates of peace the pact's aggressiveness. This accentuates the importance of the endeavor to set up a nuclear-free zone.

We will now concentrate on further reinforcing the peace movement and on activating it for an even more vigorous fight against nuclear missiles. We are also thinking about new forms of resistance. It is not enough just to organize peace marches, albeit they have played an important role in mobilizing the public.

WESTERN 'OBSTINACY' ON ARBITRATION IN ATHENS

AU271931 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 27 Apr 84

["Will Realism Prevail?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, April 27 (BTA correspondent) -- The attitude of the Western countries on the issue of solving disputes by peaceful means is unconstructive and unrealistic.

Unfortunately for the time being, nothing refutes this statement of the observers who, now for a month and half have been following the work of the meeting of the experts in Athens devoted to the peaceful settling of disputes in Europe. Representatives from 33 European countries as well as from Canada and the United States are taking part in the conference. Their efforts were to be directed towards working out a commonly acceptable approach to the peaceful settling of controversial issues in conformity with the U.N. Charter and the principles and norms of international law. This is precisely the aim of the delegations from the socialist countries to the conference in Athens. The proposal of the countries of the socialist community, including Bulgaria whose delegation is headed by Ambassador Konstantin Grigorov, is based on the principles of sovereign equality between the countries and a free choice of the means for peaceful settling of disputes. This is the only realistic approach in contemporary conditions.

It is obvious to every reasonable being that the adoption of a binding procedure of settling all kinds of disputes by a third country is unrealistic and creates conditions for interference in the internal affairs of the countries. International relations experience shows that the decision of the arbitration has by far not always provided a just settling of the disputes.

Unfortunately, the hitherto work of the conference in Athens shows that the countries from the West strive to establish precisely such a mechanism of obligatory arbitration. Under one form or another this element has always been present in all proposals made by the Western countries up till now.

The question arises -- what is the reason for this incomprehensible obstinacy? Are some circles trying to legally promote their role of self-appointed arbiter in international relations?

In a few days (according to the programme the conference is to end on April 30) it will become clear whether reason will prevail and whether the meeting will have a positive result. It goes without saying that this would be of great significance not only in determining the approach to settling disputes but also for the improvement of international climate.

CHINA IGNORES REALITIES IN TALKS WITH REAGAN

AU031041 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 2 May 84 p 4

[Boyko Vutov article: "Dangerous Closeness"]

[Text] The basic conclusion that can be drawn from the recently concluded 6-day official visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Beijing is quite significant. If we analyze not only this aforementioned visit, but also the visit paid a little over a month ago by Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone to the Chinese capital, we can unmistakably perceive the coordinated attack of the two strongest economic powers of the West against the PRC.

How can we describe the reasons for this conclusion? There are, above all, the considerable economic agreements signed by Japan and the United States with China. During the visit of the Japanese delegation to the "eternal city" the largest long-term credits were granted to the Chinese side that Japan has ever accorded to any country whatsoever Only a few weeks later, Washington was in a hurry to sign (and to grant, naturally) an agreement on the delivery of equipment for the construction of nuclear power stations in China. The agreement nearly amounts to the same value as the Japanese-Chinese agreement--namely, to a total of $2 billion.

What are the reasons and motivations for such an agreement? On the one hand, there is the PRC's desire to speed up its comprehensive economic modernization which in turn is determined by the Chinese obsession that by the end of the century it should be capable of speaking and acting with the greatest authority on the world scene. As we know, this authority most strongly applies to economic potential. On the other hand, the Chinese ambitions are welcomed by the United States and Japan. Using the link of large-scale agreements they are planning to incorporate China into their network of interests in the Far East in Asia, and throughout the world altogether. As a matter of fact, it is rather a question of involving China with the strategic plans of the "partner" from across the ocean.

The fact that the economic question is being emphasized should not be surprising since the role of the economy in determining policy is well known. Much more important, however, is the question of who will play the prevailing role in the recent marriage--namely, whose game will prove more farsighted. The fact that people in Beijing are playing a great game is beyond any doubt since temporarily they have even set aside the crucial problem of Taiwan.

The "success" pointed out during the U.S. President's visit, on the other hand, as it was stressed on many occasions, is a necessity for Reagan at this particular moment. He did not fail to demonstrate this fact during the farewell ceremony in Shanghai. The reason for seeking an optimal effect from the well staged show is no secret; it applies to the forthcoming elections in the United States.

If there is, however, something alarming for worldwide public opinion in the Chinese-American dialogue, and the concern is quite justified, this applies to the sharp ring of disregard for objectively existing realities which characterized the dialogue; it applies to the tone expressing the worn-out anti-Soviet theme. This, unfortunately, was the platform and basis for the recent talks in Beijing; it was the basis for agreement with the Chinese side which even made an effort to "forget" the most striking recent sins committed by American imperialism.

Another conclusion is inevitable for this reason: Both states once more abandoned the path of realism. If such an unrealistic approach is nothing new and surprising regarding the United States, China's deviation from the path of realism is a cause for serious concern since Beijing will in this case be forced, willingly or not, to permit Reagan (last but not least with the participation of Japan) to play his "China card," and not only this, but to involve China in a dangerous closeness to his even more dangerous machinations.

ARMS-DRUGS DEALS WITH SOUTH AFRICA DENIED

AU031807 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 3 May 84

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 3 (BTA) -- Over the past several days various newspapers, radio stations and television companies have been spreading the allegation that Bulgarian foreign trade firms have smuggled weapons for the South African racist regime and have used drugs to pay for the import of embargo goods. Their articles are based on the results of the so-called "investigation", carried out at the request of the U.S. CBS television network and the Danish television company. The English newspaper, THE OBSERVER, excessively refers to the "data" of this investigation in its issue of April 29. Another similar initiative is the attempt to connect the name of Bulgaria with the case of the Greek ship "Athanasios S" detained in Greece which according to reports had weapon cargo on board.

The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has been authorised to declare: No Bulgarian foreign trade organisation engages or has ever engaged itself in illegal trade with weapons, drugs or any other goods. The allegations which are now being spread by the Western mass media about such illegal transactions of Bulgarian firms can be assessed only as another brutal provocation based on vulgar falsification against the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It is not by chance that this new provocation appeared at a time when the slander against Bulgaria related to the so called "Antonov case" in Rome has exhausted its means for sustaining the anti-Bulgarian campaign of vilification, organized by the anticommunism crusaders. It aims at drawing a parallel "trail" in the campaign for defaming not only the respectful name of socialist Bulgaria but also for discrediting real socialism on the whole.

The new anti-Bulgarian campaign aims at compromising Bulgaria before the developing countries. That this falsification is groundless can be proved by the disinterested moral and material support the People's Republic of Bulgaria rendered and renders to the national-liberation movements and to the struggles of the peoples who have liberated themselves against colonialism, racism apartheid and neocolonialism. The new provocation the initiators of which must once again be sought in the headquarters for psychological war in the U.S. aims to renew and inject new strengh in the campaign for poisoning confidence and increasing tension in international relations. There is no doubt that this malicious slander will also end in a complete failure.

TODOROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

AU030933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] On 3 May a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, departed for the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov; deputy chairman of the National Assembly; and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

DZHUROV EXHORTS SOLDIERS, WORKERS ON MAY DAY

AU021216 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 May 84 pp 1-2

["Order of the Day Issued by the Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, and sergeants; comrade officers, generals, and admirals; comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees from military enterprises and officers; soldiers of the reserve:

For all progressive mankind and all working people in the world May Day is the militant holiday of labor, the holiday of international solidarity of the working people in their struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy, and socialism.

This year we are celebrating May Day in our country in a bright and optimistic atmosphere filled with the dynamic strength of the people's constructive labor, with unshakable faith in the bright communist future. Under the leadership of the BCP our country achieved remarkable successes in building a mature socialist society. The steadily growing needs of the people in the material, social, and cultural spheres are being increasingly satisfied.

The decree issued by the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Fatherland Front Central Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee on the further implementation of the BCP December program for improving the people's living standard in conformity with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, was a new expression of the wisdom and invigorating strength of the party's April plenum policy.

At the festive May Day demonstrations the working people will express their unshakable will to implement the decisions of the national party conference in connection with improving quality in all places and in all things, as well as to mark the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria with greater, new deeds.

This year's May Day is a festive day for the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army as well. They have achieved greater, new successes in their combat and political training. The collectives in the military enterprises and the detachments of Bulgarian Construction Troops have achieved great successes in their labor efforts.

This year's May Day is being celebrated in a complicated and tense international atmosphere. The United States and NATO countries persist in the arms race, they are intensifying their ideological diversion against the socialist countries, and they are constantly organizing provocations and conspiracies against the democratic and revolutionary forces throughout the world. Imperialism overtly and arrogantly tries to precipitate mankind into a nuclear disaster.

The socialist community countries, headed by the Soviet Union, are responding to this adventurous policy by their consistent policy aimed at ensuring peace and international solidarity and are devoting constant efforts to the consolidation of their defense power.

In the struggle for peace and socialism they are enjoying the support of working people from all over the world. This is expressed precisely in the powerful antiwar movement in the capitalist countries.

In responding to the aggressive policy of imperialism the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are increasing their vigilance with unrelenting zeal. They are indefatigably working to maintain their high state of combat readiness and are consolidating combat friendship and militant cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, headed by the glorious and invincible Soviet Army. The Bulgarian People's Army is ready to fulfill its patriotic and international duty in defending the motherland, socialism and peace.

Comrade soldiers and commanders; comrade workers and military employees; soldiers of the reserve:

I most sincerely congratulate you on May Day, the holiday of labor and international solidarity of working people! I wish you vigorous health for even greater success in your struggle to fulfill the decisions of the BCP National Conference and in worthily celebrating the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as in raising the combat readiness of the troops onto an even higher level.

In connection with celebrating May Day -- the holiday of the working people's international solidarity -- I issue the following order:

There will be festive illuminations on May Day 1984 in the capital of our motherland, Sofia, and in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna!

Long live May Day -- the holiday of the working people's international solidarity!

Long live fraternal friendship and cooperation among the socialist community member-countries, headed by the glorious Soviet Union!

Long live the heroic and industrious Bulgarian working people and their universally recognized leader -- the BCP!

Signed: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Leadership at Parade

AU031507 [Editorial Report] The three Bulgarian dailies that appeared on 2 May -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO, TRUD and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME -- all carry on the first page a large photo of the Bulgarian party and state leaders standing on the tribune of the Dimitrov Mausoleum on the occasion of the May Day parade on 1 May. The photo carried by RABOTNICHSKO DELO, which is somewhat clearer than the other two papers, shows 22 leaders. From left to right they are: seven unidentified persons, Petur Mladenov, one unidentified person, Petur Tanchev, Grisha Filipov, Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Todor Bozhinov, one unidentified person, Georgi Yordanov, and four unidentified persons.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER RELIEVED -- The State Council has relieved Vurban Pavlov Dzhambov from his post as deputy minister of machine building. [Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 17 Apr 84 p 393 WA]

REAGAN PRC VISIT AIMS AT MILITARY-POLITICAL TIES

AU030857 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 May 84 p 7

[Beijing dispatch by CTK correspondent Jaroslav Hoefer: "On the Sino-American Negotiations in Beijing; Common Language, As Well As Differences"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 May -- During his 1-week state visit to China, which ended on 1 May, President R. Reagan met top Chinese representatives Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Yaobang, and Deng Xiaoping; both sides signed documents on economic and cultural cooperation and initialled an agreement on cooperationon the peaceful use of nuclear power.

President Reagan tried to make use of his visit to win support for his plans on creating a military-political alliance in the Pacific, aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Although both sides found a common language when dealing with the situation in Afghanistan and Indochina, the Beijing representatives showed that China intends to follow its own interests in foreign policy.

During his stay there, Reagan sharply attacked the Soviet Union and the socialist system on several occasions; he sang praises to the "merits" of American society; the Chinese leadership has disassociated itself from these statements.

The Beijing representatives expressed the desire to develop relations with the United States, particularly in the economic, commercial, and scientific-technical spheres. They stated that numerous U.S. laws and regulations discriminate against the PRC, but, they are convinced, these problems can be gradually eliminated.

One of the main problems continues to be the Taiwan issue, in which the United States is not fulfilling the commitments it had adopted in three joint Sino-American communiques and is concretely interfering in China's internal affairs. However, Reagan repeated that he does not intend to foresake the "old friends" in Taiwan.

However, neither specific differences of opinion, nor the American stand on the Taiwan issue have prevented the announcement on the further development of military cooperation -- particularly on the visit to be paid to the United States by Zhang Aiping, PRC minister of national defense, next month.

The United States is currently the PRC's third largest trade partner, with a $4.4 billion turnover last year. According to a XINHUA report, this trade should substantially increase further, and this year it should reach $5-6 billion. The United States is also the main source of foreign investments in China, and its crude oil monopolies are intensively sharing in the searching for and extracting of raw materials in the PRC on the basis of joint capital participation.

President Reagan's visit to China did not have an ordinary course, and the relations between the two countries continue to be complicated. Although Reagan did not succeed in fully subordinating China to the intentions of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, he was far more successful in his endeavor to make China dependent on the Western market and on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

CHERNENKO, HUSAK EXCHANGE MAY DAY GREETINGS

AU030908 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 May 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 29 Apr (CTK) -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, the following telegram of congratulations on the coming workers' holiday:

Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak: I cordially congratulate you on the occasion of May Day, the day of international solidarity of working people. I sincerely wish you good health, much happiness, and further successes in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

Comrade Gustav Husak's telegram of congratulations to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko says:

Esteemed Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, I sincerely thank you for your greetings on May Day, the holiday of all working people. Allow me also to congratulate you on this day of international solidarity of working people and to wish you vigorous health, many successes in your demanding work, and happiness in hour personal life. I am convinced that cooperation between our fraternal parties and friendship between the peoples of our two countries will continue to strengthen and deepen in the joint struggle for socialism, social progress, and peace in the world.

INDRA INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW ON DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU021110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 84 p 7

[Interview given by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, head of the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation visiting the USSR, to the group of Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Moscow at the conclusion of the delegation's visit to the USSR; date not given]

Question: The Czechoslovak deputies have met the working people in Soviet enterprises and participated in official negotiations, as well as in informal talks. How do you assess the results of the visit made by our parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union?

Indra: This was a most useful and fruitful visit and I am convinced that it will contribute toward further deepening the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the all-round cooperation between our fraternal countries. We have been impressed most by the expressions of trust in Czechoslovakia, which we encountered literally at every step -- during the negotiations in the USSR's Supreme Soviet, at both official and unofficial meetings, and during our visit to Tula Oblast. The Soviet people appraise very highly the principled policy pursued by the CPCZ and by our state, and also our loyalty to the principle of the uniform course of the socialist countries both in resolving the bilateral and multilateral issues of the socialist community, and also in resolving the world problems which concern the issues of peace and of the life of all mankind. This trust commits us to consistently continue the line set by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Question: In your talks in the Soviet Union you also exchanged the experience acquired in parliamentary practice. What is the most interesting knowledge you have acquired in this sphere?

Indra: We have had the honor of coming to the USSR as the first parliamentary visitors after the election of the USSR's Supreme Soviet of the 11th election period.

We have studied very attentively the speeches delivered by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, at the April Session of the CPSU Central Committee and at the first Presidium session of the newly elected Supreme Soviet. Comrade Chernenko's thoughts about the further development of socialist democracy in the Soviet Union have also been reflected in our official negotiations with the representatives of both Supreme Soviet chambers.

We have found it absorbing how the Soviet comrades strive to strengthen the control function of the Supreme Soviet's permanent commissions with regard to the executive bodies -- the ministries and other central institutions. The 16th CPCZ Congress charged our own corps of representatives with similar tasks. It stressed that control activity must be enhanced, and it called upon the central executive bodies to devote the maximum attention to the deputies' suggestions. In this respect, too, the Supreme Soviet's experience will be of great value to our Federal Assembly.

Question: In your talks with Soviet deputies you stressed the significance of parliaments in the effort to preserve peace. What is your opinion on the role of parliaments in the current exacerbated international situation?

Indra: This problem is always in the center of attention during the meetings of representatives of the socialist countries' parliaments. We proceed from the thought that the deputies have extraordinary responsibility toward their voters, that they must follow their voters' innermost interests, and in the first place their longing for the preservation of a just and lasting peace. That is also why we are so persistently pushing through the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and its allies, initiatives aimed at alleviating the current international situation which has become so dangerously exacerbated through the fault of American imperialism. In this respect all the legislative corps in the socialist countries are doing most meritorious work, above all with respect to their relations with the parliaments in bourgeois states. And we are firmly convinced that these efforts of ours will not peter out into nothing, and that the just cause of peace and progress will win.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD031322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, received at Prague Castle today at the inauguration audience Viktor Lomakin, ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary of the USSR to Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial comradely talk the state of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and mutual cooperation, which are developing dynamically in accordance with the 1970 agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, was highly appreciated on both sides. The two sides agreed in emphasizing the intentions to widen and enrich bilateral relations in all areas, to continue consolidating the friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples, and to contribute comprehensively to strengthening the cooperation of the countries of the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

In the sphere of foreign policy the CSSR and the USSR adopt the same stances, and together with the other countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces they are waging a struggle for the preservation and reinforcement of peace, for removing from mankind the burden of feverish armament and of the threat of nuclear war.

TOASTS GIVEN AT DINNER FOR BENDJEDID 26 APRIL

Husak Toast

AU301158 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 84 pp 1-3

["Speech by Gustav Husak," general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at a "festive dinner" in Prague on 26 April, given in honor of the visiting Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.]

[Text] Esteemed comrade president and general secretary, esteemed Algerian friends, comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, and all the Czechoslovak people, as well as on my own behalf, allow me to welcome most cordially yet again in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, a rare and pleasant guest, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of FLN Party. We welcome you, esteemed Comrade President, as the highest party and state representative of the country with which we are connected by friendly relations and many common interests. We are pleased to meet also the Algerian comrades accompanying you. The Czechoslovak people hold the Algerian people in sincere esteem for their dedication to the ideals of freedom, independence, peace, progress, and international understanding. Our sentiments of profound solidarity supported the heroic struggle of the people of your country, led by the FLN, for abolishing colonial rule and for the freedom and independence of your country. It is with the same sentiments that we now follow their efforts to implement the aims of the Algerian revolution which laid the foundations of deep political, economic and social transformations in the interest of the broad popular masses. We respect the results achieved by the Algerian people and wish them new successes in their effort.

Esteemed friends, we highly assess relations between our countries which are based on mutual trust and respect, on equality and bilateral benefit and respect of the peculiarities of the two countries. We consider your visit as a great appreciation of these relations, as well as an expression of the determination to further deepen them on an all-round basis. In our talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of trust and full understanding, we agreed in positively assessing the results of our present cooperation and expressed interest and willingness to further broaden them. We believe that our close and similar aims provide a broad area for further development of fruitful contacts, between governments, parliaments, and social organizations as well as in culture, education, communication media, science, health care, and in other spheres. We are ready to pursue cooperation in all spheres where the Algerian side is interested. Economic and scientific-technological cooperation occupies a significant place in our relations. We believe that the problems of the social economic development of our two countries provide the possibility for its bilaterally advantageous quantitative and qualitative rise.

Esteemed friends, we see special significance of your visit in the fact that it is taking place in the present complex international situation. That is why we welcome the possibility of our talks which demonstrated that we have identical or very close views on the current international problems and their solution, above all the need to limit the arms race, to avert the danger of war conflicts, to return to the policy of relaxation, peaceful coexistence, and international cooperation. We in Czechoslovakia consider the main cause of the present tension in the world to be the militaristic policy of the United States and NATO, their efforts to disturb the existing balance of forces to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and to act from the position of strength.

Czechoslovakia, together with the USSR and the other friends and allies, consistently strives for a constructive dialogue and solution of the current international questions on the principles of equality and equal security. This aim is being followed by many proposals by the socialist countries. The tragic experiences of the two world wars emphasize the urgency of improving the situation in Europe. We also attach principle significance for strengthening peace and international cooperation to doing away with the hotbeds of tension in other parts of the world, in Asia, Latin America, and in Africa. We resolutely support efforts for a just settlement of the crisis in the Near East, respecting the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own state.

The point of departure for comprehensive solution of the dangerous situation caused by the aggressive policy of Israel and the United States, is seen by us in collective international effort, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. We also resolutely oppose imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the African countries. We support efforts to do away with the remnants of colonialism, facism, and apartheid,to introduce a new economic order, the right of peoples to self-determination, for free political, economic and social development. We highly respect the active contribution of our friends in the developing countries toward improving the international atmosphere, and their consistent anti-imperialist attitudes which are a serious obstacle for implementing the dangerous plans of international imperialism. We are sincerely pleased that friendly Algeria exerts great effort for preserving world peace, actively using all the possibilities for the purpose, especially the movement of the nonaligned countries, in the OAU in which your country enjoys well-deserved authority.

Esteemed comrade president and general secretary, esteemed Algerian friends. I am convinced that your stay, and the talks and meetings in Czechoslovakia, will bring new incentives and will create an even broader basis for the intensification of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations.

Bendjedid Toast

LD262236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Apr 84

["Toast" by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN Party, at a "festive dinner" in Prague on 26 April, hosted by Gustav Husak, CSSR president]

[Excerpt] After the toast by Comrade Gustav Husak, the floor was taken by the highest Algerian representative, Chadli Bendjedid.

[Begin recording in Arabic fading to translation] Comrade president, ladies and gentlemen. Above all, I should like to express how deeply we were touched by the words of your welcome. Ever since we entered Czechoslovak territory we felt hospitality in your warm welcome, which is so typical of your people. We also found in it evidence of understanding, mutual respect, and friendship which our people feel toward each other. We also experienced the firmness of the relations of cooperation which our countries introduced, fully according to the principles of harmony of interests and mutual willingness. As a consequence of this, Algerian-Czechoslovak cooperation opens areas which indicate the possibilities and needs; it is developing for the benefit of our satisfaction within the framework of a common will to constantly deepen this cooperation and to give it perspectives for further broadening and variety. We can also note that cooperation between our countries stems from the joint wish to orientate it in accordance with principles which our peoples strictly observe, that is, equality, balanced interests and mutual benefit.

Today, we all feel satisfaction with what we have been able to achieve. Just as in the past, we shall jointly think and strive how to give this cooperation an even more suitable and more stimulating framework for implementing the interests of our countries. It is with the same will that we strive for the development of this cooperation by all possible means. That is why, when noting with satisfaction what we have achieved in the present, we are convinced that the future of our cooperation promises even better results and broader space for the implementation of joint projects on the level of the possibilities of our countries, desires and creative abilities of our peoples. We are fully prepared to consider and concretely to work in consultation with you on implementing this joint aim which will bring benefit to the peoples of our countries. Cooperation between Algeria and Czechoslovakia is regularly developing by means of mutual contacts and political consultations on the problems of common interest. My present visit in your country represents a new stage in these consultations whose need in today's tense international situation, which endangers peace all over the world, one need not emphasize.

One can say with words, which may seem brief but which no doubt truly express the reality of the current international relations, that what is being implemented inside various [word indistinct] in the world, which we must collectively oppose on all fronts, is dual division -- East-West and North-South. This dual division is an expression of a global, structural, and permanent crisis to which the crisis of dialogues and talks must be added. The latter sharpens even more the consequences of the first crisis and strengthens its effect on all. The interaction of these and the consequences of tension in the world have led to a worsening of the international economic atmosphere which is finding an expression in a different level of the development and world significance of the crisis itself.

It has become obvious that the current order of international relations is incapable of securing the needs of peace and development. That is why consequences must be drawn from this situation for the need of collective activity which must be guided and controlled. We observe with apprehension that there is no dialogue, consultations, or talks at a time when the worsening of international situation calls precisely for dialogue, consultations, and talks. It is a fact that all the contacts or exchanges of views have been interrupted, whether this concerns talks between the East and West or the dialogue between the North and South.

Comrade president, ladies and gentlemen, Algeria considers the culmination of liquidating colonialism, setting-up a healthy system of collective security and introducing a new economic order to be necessary prerequisites for carrying out an organized democratic change in current international relations. Basing itself on allegiance to its principles, Algeria provides resolute support to the people of Palestine, Namibia, South Africa, and Western Sahara. It stands in solidarity by their side, supporting their struggle for people's liberation.

Our countries also believe in the need for overcoming tension and arguments and strives for this on the basis of respecting the principles of good-neighborly relations, dialogue and the right of all peoples to choose their own political, economic, and social order. We have the same conviction with regard to the arms race, which must be halted. That is the basic prerequisite for world peace and progress. The interruption of the dialogue, which is known to the international community, causes great damage to all that is essential for harmony and cooperation among peoples. We are facing here an extremely important task of high priority, that is, the need to renew these contacts and dialogue with the aim of reforming international relations. Whether it may concern the cause of peace or the questions of development, our common fate and efflorescence of our countries required the introduction of true and sincere talks which would lead toward coordinated and efficient actions for securing the interests and desires of all.

It is certain that the time has come for all of us to be convinced, anytime and anywhere, that our collective salvation lies in dialogue, overcoming the status quo, and in consultations being preferred to isolation. There is no better aim to be secured for our peoples but joint harmony and happiness in peace. [end recording]

LEADERS GREET AFGHANISTAN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD262101 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] [CTK] -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, President Gustav Husak and Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal have sent a congratulatory telegram to General Secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council Presidium Babrak Karmal and Afghan Premier Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on the 6th anniversary of the April revolution.

The Czechoslovak people appreciate the results achieved by the Afghan people under the leadership of the Afghan People's Democratic Party in developing the national economy, strengthening the people's power and defending the revolutionary achievements against the attac and imperialism and reaction. Their source is the party's policy which enjoys the growing support of the Afghan people, and Afghanistan's cooperation with the socialist countries and the progressive forces in the world, the telegram said.

Czechoslovakia appreciates Afghanistan's contribution to the joint struggle for the maintenance of peace and the Afghan Government's efforts to develop peacefol cooperation with neighbouring countries. The Czechoslovak Communist Party officials expressed their belief that fraternal relations and cooperation between the two countries will further deepen.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has also congratulated his Afghan counterpart Shah Muhammad Dost on the same occasion.

BILAK RECEIVES SENEGALESE PARTY REPRESENTATIVE

LD031848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Today in Prague Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Amath Dansokho, member of the Political Bureau and assistant secretary general of the Central Committee of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal, who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Party Central Committee. The representatives informed each other on the situation in their parties and exchanged opinions on the current situation in the world and relevant questions of the international communist and labor movement.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES TU, HEROES OF SOCIALIST LABOR

AU021140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 84 p 3

["From the Speech by Comrade L. Strougal at the Meeting Between the Heroes of Socialist Labor and the Representatives of the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council," held on 25 April in Prague]

[Excerpts] Premier Strougal began his speech by highly appraising the exemplary work effort and initiative of those who have been decorated with the Hero of Socialist Labor Gold Star.

These people have enhanced their professional knowledge and their intellect by a high degree of socialist awareness, revolutionary fervor, and creative patriotism -- who grasped before everybody else that, in harmony with the new tasks and needs of social advance, one must also implement in practice the new way of thinking and the new and unconventional approaches.

If we look back on the road we have traversed, and if we realistically and objectively weigh all that we have achieved, and also all the things that we have not been quite successful at, we can be proud of the resulting balance, Lubomir Strougal then stated. However, of course, life does not stand still. That is also why the current phase of our society has set us completely new tasks -- and their scope and complicated nature is not in the least inferior to the great and literally revolutionary transformations of the past era. The new quality of these tasks and their long-term strategic nature again demand that we harmonize our way of thinking, our stances, and our approaches with these tasks. They demand that we find sufficient determination to case aside all that no longer suits the new conditions, and also that we succeed in winning our entire society for these demanding goals.

We have been striving to achieve such a change these several years. This demand had already been formulated by the party's 14th congress; we have been striving to work out, to specifically elaborate, and to realize the new strategy throughout the succeeding period. In keeping with the existing conditions, our party is formulating its policy, the specific steps for gradually fulfilling this long-term line, which is expressed in concentrated form in the demand that so emphatically resounded at the 16th Congress of our Communist Party -- the demand for substantially enhancing the efficiency and quality of work in all spheres of our society's life.

Lubomir Strougal then thanked the Heroes of Socialist Labor for grasping the need to take their place at the head of the development of socialist competition and of the work activity and initiative in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army; he expressed the conviction that their prompt and businesslike reaction to the Proclamation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, of the National Front Central Committee, and of the Federal Government will encounter a broad and specific echo in all strata of our working people and citizens.

In this sense our present meeting directly follows up the recent session of the CPCZ's Central Committee.

Premier Strougal went on to point out that we consider it no less important that the desirable positive changes are now also taking place in agriculture. Even though we have not yet achieved the necessary increase in the growth of plant production over animal production, we cannot but note that, compared with the preceding years, a far greater attention is beginning to be manifested with regard to bulk fodder production, to its thriftier use, and to reducing the consumption of grain feed per production unit. This is also beginning to yield appropriate results, in the fact that, among other things, during the first 3 years of the present 5-year plan, we have cut down the imports of cereals by more than 52 percent compared with the average figure of the preceding 5-year plan.

It is also worth mentioning that we have succeeded in halting the unfavorable development in our building industry and in establishing important prerequisites for a more rapid adjustment of the structure of construction work to the needs of capital construction.

If we recall here -- in connection with the decision made the party's Central Committee on tightening certain tasks of this year's plan -- the main positive facts and results of economic activity, particularly those achieved last year, then we must also mention such a fundamentally significant matter as our current domestic-political climate, which is characterized by work concentration, calm, and stability, and by our confidence in the future. This predominantly favorable international situation is the result of our Communist Party's prudent and open policy, and of its constant effort to create a moral-political unity of our people, of our society. I think that this is a most valuable, and also inevitable, prerequisite for the success of our joint effort both today and in the future.

The experience of last year has shown us that we have sufficient material possibilities, and also abilities, to successfully follow up the results of last year both this year and the next, and also to surpass them in many respects.

Well then, what are we specifically to strive for?

In its resolution, the Central Committee of our Communist Party commits us to make use of the acquired experience for making this year's tasks more progressive, particularly as regards the quality indexes.

We fully realize, Lubomir Strougal then said, that by adopting higher tasks for this year we are considerably enhancing the demands placed on all work, on all activity in all spheres.

All branches and sectors of the national economy must participate in realizing all the new demands. The leading staffs of economic production units, enterprises, and plants now have the duty to break down these mobilizing tasks so as to enable the working collectives to become familiar with their share in the realization of these tasks, so as to enable them to express their enterprising counter-standpoints. We are convinced that the party, trade union, and youth union organizations will actively support this step and that they will help establish the political and organizational prerequisites for accomplishing the set tasks.

Many work collectives have already reacted to these new demands by submitting counter-plans and by undertaking socialist pledges. Now the main thing is to make this happen everywhere, and with appropriate effect. Because, in fact, the decisive thing will be the final results, and these final results will also represent the main criteria of the way the work collectives had disposed of their responsibility to our entire society.

It cannot be excluded that some person can ask: Why have we chosen this step, why are we embarking on the path of stepping up the rate of economic development, and particularly of its efficacy? This is definitely not a matter of plain ambition. We constantly have in mind, and must have in mind, the main goal of all our efforts -- to satisfy as best we can the material and spiritual needs of our people. Surely we all know very well that the accompanying phenomenon of relatively high living standards is the constantly ramifying range and growth of new needs -- regardless of the fact that the higher the people's living standards become, the more exacting and also difficult it becomes to maintain them under contemporary conditions. That is why every effort aimed at speeding up the growth of resources needed for gratifying these needs is so valuable.

At the same time we must know that, although we choose to accelerate our economic advance on the basis of our internal conditions and needs, these conditions and needs are not isolated from the world to which we are linked -- as, after all, every medium-sized economy is linked -- by the need for a relatively wide participation in the international division of labor.

Thus our decision on the rate of economic advance that is to be given and on the dynamics of this advance that is to be determined, must necessarily take into account the current situation and the expected development in the world, as well as the main trends on the international markets and in the world economy in general.

At the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that our sincere endeavor to develop economic and scientific-technological cooperation with developed capitalist countries is countered not only by the growing competition, but also by the policy of economic, trade, and financial discrimination applied against us and against the other socialist countries by militant imperialist groups. The methods which we use to ward this off primarily include the effort to emphatically raise the performance of our economy.

The premier concluded his speech by dealing with issues of the international situation. He emphasized that we who stand on the Western outpost of the socialist community are filled with confidence and certainty by the fact that Czechoslovakia is today not as helpless and foresaken as at the times of Munich. We have reliable allies, we are a firm component of the world socialist system, and in our friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries we have found once and for all the source and the direction of our foreign-political orientation, both for today and for the future.

We are jointly and unconditionally defending the principle that if mankind is to safely avoid a nuclear apocalypse, it must create equal security for everybody, it must disarm, and it must eliminate wars from the peoples' life. As in the past, this spirit continues to permeate all our activity in the international field; it also directs our construction effort at home. And we will remain loyal to this policy in the future also. The premier expressed the conviction that, as in the past, the Hero of Socialist Labor recipients will contribute also today to the successful fulfillment of the conclusions adopted by our party's 16th congress, which are aimed at basic goals, at the further advance of our society, at the satisfied life of our people.

We are working on on our own path, for ourselves. That is why we approach the exacting tasks of today and tomorrow in the awareness that by accomplishing them we ensure the innermost longings and interests of our citizens -- the happy peaceful life and further upsurge of our beautiful fatherland, the CSSR.

HAMAN PARTICIPATES IN NORTH MORAVIA SEMINAR

LD031805 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Officials of the party bodies and organizations and [word indistinct] of enterprises assessed at the region-wide seminar in Novy Jicin the standard of economic development and progress of work initiative in North Moravia. Last year's results showed that the North Moravian region overfulfilled goods production to a value equalling 3 and 1/2 working days, and an extra day's production was achieved in addition from saved fuel, material, raw material, and energy. It was also stated that the party organizational, managing, and political-educational work were the key contributory factors to the successful beginning of this year. Josef Haman, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, took part in the seminar.

KAPEK, HAJN MEET GROUPS, DISCUSS PARTY ACTIVITY

LD031744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague party committee, today acquainted Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission, with the activity of the Prague party organization in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th party congress and the city party conference, intraparty life issues, and with the current tasks of the capital's development and construction.

Jaroslav Hajn then visited the CKD Electrotechnical Plant, where he met representatives of the CPCZ enterprise organization, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and the economic management of the plant.

CORRECTION TO HUSAK MAY DAY SPEECH

The following correction pertains to the item with the subhead "Husak Speech," published under the headline "Party Leaders Attend May Day Parade in Prague" in the 2 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 3, first paragraph, line eight:

...who were decorated on Saturday [28 April] with high orders... (rephasing and supplying correct date of award ceremony)

OFFICIAL PROTESTS FRG CAMPAIGN ON MISSION ACCESS

LD031352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 3 May 84

["Bonn Put in Its Place" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 3 May (ADN) -- Karl Seidel, chief of the West Germany Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, protested strongly today to acting head of the FRG mission Dr Hannspeter Hellbeck against the campaign that has been recently stirred up by official FRG quarters, alleging that the activity of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR is being hampered.

Karl Seidel pointed out that the GDR guarantees access to the mission in accordance with the protocol on establishment of the missions and the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations. He also strongly emphasized that the FRG mission cannot act for GDR citizens nor represent "their interests." An alleged FRG "duty to look after the interests of all Germans" is strongly rejected.

Karl Seidel emphasized that the campaign unleashed over the past few days is only likely to create a climate counter to improved relations between the two German states.

GLIDERS VIOLATE AIRSPACE; PROTEST GIVEN TO FRG

LD031540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 May (ADN) -- On 27 April 1984 an FRG glider, registration No D-1992, violated GDR airspace.

On 1 May 1984 a Swiss-registered glider, No HB-1040, illegally penetrated GDR airspace from the FRG and landed on GDR sovereign territory. The glider pilot, Heinz Klausmann, an FRG citizen, was handed over to the responsible GDR authorities for clarification of the circumstances of the airspace violation.

The GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG has protested strongly to the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office at these further violations of GDR airspace, which are contrary to international law, and has stated that it expects the responsible FRG authorities to take more effective measures to prevent further violations of GDR airspace.

HONECKER GREETS KARMAL ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU011224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

On the sixth anniversary of the victory of the April revolution, I convey to you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the Afghan people cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The successes which the Afghan people have achieved in the past years under the leadership of the PDPA demonstrate that with the setting up of the revolutionary state power in Afghanistan, the path of social progress is being unswervingly followed. The GDR emphatically supports the efforts of revolutionary Afghanistan to solve the problems in Southwest Asia on the basis of the principles of good-neighborly relations.

Allow me to express my satisfaction that close cooperation has developed in many fields between our states and peoples. The treaty on friendship and cooperation will continue to form a firm basis for this in future. Be assured that the GDR will continue to be in solidarity at the side of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I wish you, dear Comrade Babrak Karmal, best health and new successes to the benefit of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

HONECKER ADDRESSES GDR OLYMPIC ATHLETES

AU301910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 84 p 3

[Address given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at award ceremony for GDR participants in the 14th Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo in Berlin on 26 April]

[Text] Dear sportsmen, dear friends and comrades: I am particularly pleased to welcome the most successful participants of the GDR team in the 14th Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo together with meritorious trainers, scientists, experts in the sports medicine field, and sports functionaries.

Millions of Citizens Are Proud of the Fighting Spirit of Our Olympians

The outstanding success of the GDR Olympic team takes a worthy place in the achievements of all working people in honor of the 35th anniversary of our socialist home country. Your successes and the progress of the mass sports in the GDR once more prove that physical culture and sports are becoming more and more an element of daily life in shaping the developed socialist society. The history of our worker-peasant state convincingly demonstrates that we regard as our humanistic task in the sports sector, and also in all other fields: To discover and promote the talents and abilities of all.

It is several weeks since the winter games in the SFRY took place, but we all like to recall the inspiring competitions in the hospitable Olympian city. Millions of citizens of our republic were pleased with the successes of our team and are proud of your outstanding fighting spirit, your never ending readiness for performance, and your high mastery of the sports sector. Once again you impressively represented our GDR as an ambassador of peace and international understanding.

Success of Sarajevo Are a Great Incitement in Preparing for the Summer Games

The close affinity of our people with their sportsmen is also expressed in the numerous letters and telegrams which you received during the Olympic days in Sarajevo from all parts of our country.

We note with deep satisfaction that you not only fulfilled the expectations placed in you, but that you even overfulfilled them.

With nine gold, nine silver, and six bronze medals as well as other good places the best result of a GDR team participating in the winter Olympic games was achieved to date. As examples of the tested collective that struggled for the highest athletic reputation, I want to mention Olympic winners Karin Enke, Andrea Schoene, and Christa Rothenburger in speed skating; Wolfgang Hoppe, Dietmar Schauerhammer, Roland Wetzig, and Andreas Kirchner in the bob sled; Jens Weissflog in special ski jumping; Steffi Martin in tobogganing; Katarina Witt in figure skating; and trainer Jutta Mueller who has been successful for many years now.

What you have achieved is a great incitement for our Olympians and trainers who are at present preparing with great diligence for the summer Olympic games in Los Angeles. Moreover, it incites the youth of our country to mobilize new strength in sport and games to solve the demanding tasks both in learning and at work. And your achievements take a worthy place in the work of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation of the GDR in preparing for the seventh gymnastics and sports day.

On behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, I express high recognition and cordial thanks to the athletes, trainers, scientists, and medical experts in the sports sector, the functionaries, and all helpers for the comprehensive preparation and the impressive appearance of the GDR Olympic team at the winter Olympic games.

To Do Everything That the Olympic Charter Be Observed

Dear friends and comrades, the international meeting of the sports youth in Sarajevo has expressed before the whole world the strength and vitality of the Olympic idea. Together with the participants in the Olympic games of the other 48 countries you contributed to preserving and strengthening the spirit of the Olympic movement based on peace and friendship. Also in the future the GDR will always be at the side of those who defend the olympic idea and are prepared to protect it against all attacks. This is in the interest of the peaceful coexistence of the peoples. We fully share the opinion of the National Olympic Committee of the GDR, that the main thing is to do everything in the interest of international understanding and peace, in the interest of the sportsmen, to ensure that the Olympic Charter is observed.

Proposals of Prague and Moscow Are More Topical Than Ever

Precisely in our days the peace-promoting contribution of sports increases in importance. In view of the confrontation and intensive armament policy pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States, despite occasional rhetorical professions of peace, no task can be more important than intensifying, together with all forces who want understanding, the struggle for mankind's most valuable possession, peace.

The threatening nuclear self-destruction of mankind must be averted, a peaceful future must be guaranteed for the peoples. The proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community of Prague and Moscow for ending the arms race, for arms limitation, and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security offer a constructive basis for this. They are more topical than ever before and open up a real and reasonable possibility of achieving a change for the better in world political developments.

We Support the USSR Policy With All Our Strength

We support the policy of the Soviet Union with all our strength, this policy which as Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed once again, aims at restoring an atmosphere of international trust. This, however, requires good will on both sides.

U.S. First Strike Weapons in the FRG Call Into Question the Slogan "Create Peace With Fewer Weapons"

As you know, our GDR has proved again and again in the past that it is serious about ensuring that no war will ever again emanate from German soil. In view of the continuous accumulation of the nuclear arsenal in the FRG, one unfortunately cannot say that of the other German state. The slogan "Create peace with fewer weapons" is being increasingly called into question by the continued deployment of U.S. first strike weapons in disregard of the will of over 70 percent of the FRG's citizens who oppose their country's being turned into a nuclear launching pad of the United States.

Vote on 6 May: Ahead on the Course to the Benefit of the People

The fact that our party is in agreement with the working people of the GDR concerning its policy to preserve peace and protect the socialist achievements is shown by the preparation of the regional elections to be held on 6 May this year, the valuable contributions of the citizens, the manifold commitments of the collectives in the socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the aims of the national economic plan. The vote for the candidates of the National Front is a vote for the consistent continuation of this policy adopted at the 10th SED Congress for the benefit of the people.

Also in the first 3 months of this year our economy has developed well and our socialist policy has been implemented continuously. It is thus evident that in our state of workers and peasants words and deeds are in agreement and that the joint efforts to make the 35th anniversary of the GDR the most successful in its history are successful. In this the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation of the GDR has a not small share with the "Sport Relay GDR 35."

Youth Association and Sport Movement Active in Revolutionary Reshaping

As I have heard, many of you follow with great attention the television documentary "Our Sign Is the Sun." This seven-part picture of the development and growth of our socialist state of peace. It also shows how the youth association and the socialist sports movement contributed to this process of revolutionary reshaping in our country. We are convinced that the forthcoming national youth festival of the GDR as the association meeting of the FDJ will also be fully in this sense a festival of the sportsmen of the Republic.

Dear friends and comrades, in appreciation of the outstanding performances at the 14th Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo, I award you, at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers, the honorary title Hero of Labor, the Patriotic Order of Merit, and the Banner of Labor Order. I cordially congratulate you on the high awards and wish all of you all the best and new successes in honor of our socialist homeland.

MITTAG, MUECKENBERGER MEET WORKERS IN FACTORIES

LD032234 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Leading GDR public figures met working people today, in factories and institutes, for trustful talks on the successful local government work and future tasks. In the Erfurt Karl Marx Electronics Factory, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag discussed with voters and candidates for the new assemblies how the economy can be further strengthened in the 35th year of the GDR. The meeting was held in a new part of the works, which went into operation on 1 May and on which experts from 10 countries had worked. The work force intends to achieve the planned performance parameters as soon as possible and thus create conditions for raising productivity in the manufacture of highly-integrated switching circuits by 59 percent over last year.

In the Schwerin plastic processing machinery works the work force is doing its utmost to support the policy of the main task, which is directed toward the well-being of the people, with a big increase in efficiency. Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was briefed on their efforts. One result of this purposeful work is a processing plant for secondary plastics, the second construction stage of which started its trial run shortly before the local elections.

BRIEFS

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION -- FDJ members participating in the central youth work project of railroad track electrification today started electrification work on the railroad line from Berlin-Lichtenberg to Birkenwerder. At a meeting marking the start of the work, government official (Siegwart Hempel) noted that this youth brigades project is a prerequisite for connecting this important section on the northern Berlin outer ring with the electrical network by the end of the year. This would achieve a plan lead of 6 weeks, he said. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 2 May 84 DW]

MICROELECTRONICS PRODUCTION -- A new production plant was commissioned on 2 May at the Erfurt microelectronic combine which was founded in 1978. The new plant enables the high-quantity serial production for the first time of microelectronic switching circuits with a higher degree of quality and integration capacity. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 3 May 84 DW]

TRADE WITH WEST INCREASES 11 PERCENT IN 1983

LD031145 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 3 May 84

["Trade With the West" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- This year Hungary plans to increase export to the convertible currency area by five per cent and maintain the present level of imports. If the export target is overfulfilled, imports may slightly rise. In an effort to boost trade with the advanced capitalist countries, a recent government decree has lifted the 20 per cent surcharge levied in September 1982 on spares and productive parts imported from the convertible currency area. The number of import quotas was also decreased this year.

In 1983 Hungarian exports to the advanced capitalist countries increased by 11 per cent and imports decreased by nine per cent (counted in dollars). Deliveries to the United States and Britain showed a boom. Trade with these countries also contributed to the improvement of the country's external economic balance. 36 per cent of Hungarian exports went to the advanced capitalist countries, and 35 per cent of imports came from these states. Some 75 per cent of trade with convertible currency areas were transacted with the advanced capitalist countries.

In last year's Hungarian exports the share of products of the food industry, materials and spare parts increased, while that of machinery decreased even from the originally low figure. 39 per cent of exports were materials and semi-finished products, 6 per cent energy sources, 7 per cent machinery, 27 per cent food and farm produce and 21 per cent industrial consumer goods (TV-set, washing-machine, refrigerator, incandescent lamp). As to the import pattern, the share of energy sources, materials, semi-finished goods and machinery decreased. 67 per cent of imports were materials, spare parts and semi-finished products, 17 per cent machinery, 8 per cent food and 8 per cent industrial consumer goods.

The Federal Republic of Germany continues to be the largest capitalist trade partner of Hungary, with a turnover second only to the Soviet Union, and being over 1,500 million dollars, similarly to the 1982 figure. Hungarian exports to the FRG accounted for 667 million dollars, and imports for 858 million dollars. There are 332 cooperation ideals in effect between Hungarian and FRG companies, and goods exchanges between department stores also promoted the trade of consumer goods last year.

With 378 million dollars of Hungarian exports and 400 million dollars of imports, Austria is the second largest trade partner of Hungary. In 1983 the six per cent increase in Hungarian exports was due to larger sales of products made of oil and gas, and apple for purposes other than direct consumption and to goods exchange between department stores. A new joint company started to utilize the waste piles of Austrian collieries with a Hungarian method.

In 1983 Hungarian exports to Italy, the country's third largest capitalist trade partner, amounted to some 300 million dollars (just like in 1982), while imports decreased by 20 per cent to 190 million dollars.

With a more than 20 per cent increase, the United States has become the fourth largest capitalist trade partner of Hungary. Exports amounted to 189 million dollars and imports to 225 million dollars. The pattern of trade with the United States is more favourable than that with the other advanced capitalist countries. 20 per cent of Hungarian exports are engineering products, for instance, Raba undercarriages for trucks and buses, and Ikarus buses. 30 per cent of imports are machinery.

Last year trade with Great Britain showed a similar rate of growth. With 100 million dollars worth of Hungarian exports and 180 million dollars worth of imports, Britain is taking seventh place. At the recent Hungarian weeks, held in Manchester and London, 46 foreign trade companies put their products on display to introduce Hungarian economy, and papers on the country's economic and financial life have been delivered by specialists.

MSZMP'S HAVASI ON MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMY

AU021306 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Apr 84 p 3

["Ferenc Havasi: The Further Development of Economic Macromanagement"; "based on a lecture delivered on 25 April 1984 at the MSZMP Political Academy"]

[Text] Ever since 1957, the MSZMP has been striving to develop an economic macromanagement system serving the implementation of economic policy, which takes into account the general laws and international experience of socialist development, adapts to the changes in internal and external circumstances of economic development, and is suited to the particularities, endowments, and possibilities of the Hungarian people's economy. The new economic mechanism introduced in 1968 brought a considerable change and advancement in the process of modernization of the management system. The experience of the past 16 years prove that the planned economic macromanagement with economic methods is operational, has proved basically suitable, and has brought remarkable results in spite of our well-known problems.

Holding Out Under More Difficult Conditions

At the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies, the development of the people's economy increased, and became more balanced and more systematic. Beginning with the middle of the seventies, however, the more difficult and complex conditions of economic activity confronted the Hungarian people's economy with a great trial of strength. In this situation, the weaknesses of our work emerged more markedly. All this led to the deterioration of the foreign economic balance. Therefore, following the decision of the Central Committee of December, 1978, comprehensive changes were introduced in the practice of economic policy and economic macromanagement. The improvement of the foreign economic balance and maintenance of the standard of living became the focus of economic activity. In order to implement these tasks, the price and regulating system has been changed, and the modernization of the organizational system of central management and enterprise management has been started. We have been following this economic policy guideline and practice for the sixth year now, and in spite of the further deteriorating external conditions, we have made considerable progress in the implementation of our main economic policy goals.

As the most important achievements, we regard the maintenance of our country's solvency, halting the process of indebtedness, and since 1982, decreasing the debts. All this was made possible by the significant improvement in the foreign economic balance. Simultaneously, the internal balance conditions have also improved. The budget deficit decreased, and we succeeded in maintaining the harmony between the purchasing power and the price base. Our economic achievements, the national income, industrial and agricultural production increased. In addition to the slowing down of imports, exports -- considerably exceeding the production -- increased rather dynamically. The enterprises and cooperatives adapted better to the changing marketing and purchasing conditions. A prominent place was given to the increase in productivity, and more reasonable and more economical management of materials and energy.

We succeeded in maintaining the standard of living of the population on a social scale, and to improve living conditions. The real income and consumption of the population, although on a small scale, increased.

Together with the results achieved, we are also aware of the fact that the resources made available and exploited by the economic policy guideline and practice of the last years are about to be exhausted in several areas. The decrease in domestic consumption can no longer contribute in the future to the genuine improvement in the situation of the foreign economic balance. Further limiting the investment activity would endanger the technical development and the work directed towards the modernization of production structure, while a further considerable reduction of imports would hinder the continuity of production and the economic enlargement of the export. The practice that places the main burdens of balance improvement on enterprises and cooperatives which are well managed and profit-yielding in order to help the less efficiently working economic units, cannot be continued, either. Together with maintaining on a social scale the standard of living, an increasingly bigger worry is caused by the decrease in real wages, the increase in consumer prices, and the fact that the standard of living of a part of the families and persons is deteriorating.

The adjustment to the world economic changes, and to increasingly larger requirements has begun in the Hungarian people's economy, but the international competitiveness, the achievements are not yet enough for a dynamic development, for counterbalancing the further deterioration of the external conditions, for the lasting, and well-founded consolidation of the state of the foreign economic balance, for the noticeable improvement of the standard of living.

Prerequisites for social and economic development, which have become more difficult than they were previously, and the tasks of socialist construction confronting us will impose additional and greater demands on our work and entire economic activity in the future. Asserting qualitative factors that foster intensive development, improving the efficiency of economic activity, raising productivity, and rationally managing manpower, money, energy, and raw materials will come to the fore. Consolidating the equilibrium of the people's economy with lasting effect, protecting our socialist achievements, laying the foundations for a more dynamic economic development, and, by so doing ensuring more ample sources for improving the people's welfare confront us with the tasks of intensifying the profit-making capacity of the Hungarian economy. Modernizing economic macromanagement is an important prerequisite for the attainment of these objectives. We have rich experiences for accomplishing the tasks connected with this and we are aware of the good and bad elements of our system of macromanagement; we know what has stood the test and what must be changed.

Comprehensive and Coordinated Development

Taking all this into consideration, a comprehensive and coordinated perfecting of the econc mic macromanagement that affects economic regulation and the organizational-institutional system alike is needed. The further development of the system of economic macromanagement is centered on improving the effectiveness of central management, intensifying enterprise independence, and creating the prerequisites for an active enterprise management of an entrepreneurial spirit.

In the course of further development planning, we proceed from the fact that, in the future as well, the plan for the people's economy will be the principal instrument for the macromanagement of the socialist economy and the enforcement of the central will that expresses the social interest. In plans, the fact that we have entered a phase of intensive development that emphasized quality, effectiveness, technical development, and the development of a production structure flexibly adapting to market requirements should come better to expression. Greater attention must be devoted to expected effects of foreign market changes, peculiarities of the domestic, socialist, and capitalist markets, and commodity and monetary conditions. It is a fundamental requirement that the sound foundations, realism, openness, and orientational character of our plans be strengthened. A closer connection and coordination than heretofore should be created in planning economic processes and the development of social conditions.

With the modernization of economic regulation -- the strengthening of its stimulating and compulsive character simultaneously -- we are striving to develop an economic environment in which enterprise independence and adapatability and, with them, the interest of economic units and individuals in attaining better performances increase. In the areas of research, production, and marketing alike, an interestedness based on mutual advantage should be created in which enterprise work is centered on rational and efficient management resulting in profit. A regulation which links the accomplishment of tasks on a high standard to requirements of rational cost management is to operate in areas in which interest cannot be based on profit in the future, either.

The Price System and Price Mechanism

The price system and price mechanism constitute an outstandingly important and characteristic element of the regulation system. It is an important demand on producer prices that a price mechanism should operate which precludes the possibility of costs arising from noneffective production and negligent work being reflected in prices. In the sphere of competition, the fact that domestic prices should contain only inputs that are accepted by the international market as well should be regarded as a fundamental principle. In areas in which a realistic international criterion cannot be established to compare performances, producer prices should develop under the effect of market conditions influenced according to plan on the basis of domestic inputs. In agriculture -- as everywhere in the world -- we intend to continue to make a specific price system operate that encourages a preservation and, indeed, increase of the disposition to produce and an improvement in cost management alike.

We will further develop the consumer price system in such a way that consumer prices should not deviate with a lasting effect from the inputs reflected in producer prices; therefore, we will gradually decrease price subsidies. In the fairly long term, the prices of individual products and services should include state subsidies only in cases justified from a social-political viewpoint. Concerning consumer prices, it is necessary to strengthen an interaction among demand, prices, and production, which is an indispensable prerequisite for a market equilibrium of consumer goods and the ensuring of a suitable commodity supply. At the same time, we make central price control stricter and, keeping the increase of prices between appropriate frameworks, intend to ensure a planned development of incomes and prices in coordination with each other.

We intend to advance enterprise income regulation in such a direction that incomes should develop increasingly in conformity with performance and enterprises should benefit to an increasing degree from income increases.

We are striving to ensure that enterprise independence should increase in using the attained incomes and that administrative restrictions should decrease. The goal that should be achieved is that profit differentiation based on actual enterprise performance should not be substantially realigned by income regulation.

Spurring Greater Performance

The need for income regulation's playing an increased role in spurring greater performance is decisive from the viewpoint of our economic progress. This demands that possibilities for wage development depend more directly on economic results, that profits reflect effectiveness, and that there be more rational manpower management. It should also be seen to, that a greater portion of saved costs is used for wage development than at present. It is also necessary for us to suspend average wage regulation that hinders an increase of performances in which harmony between demand and supply can prevent an outflow of wages not in proportion to performances.

This income regulation system can fulfill the hopes attached to it only if wages based on the performance principle assert themselves not only between enterprises, but within enterprises as well. To this end, it is further necessary to develop the enterprise incentive and demand system that is conducive to driving back the egalitarian outlook that impedes performance increases.

Another thing we intend to promote with the modernization of income regulation is an increase of the proportion of incomes stemming from work within the overall income of the population. Simultaneously, we are paying great attention to making our sociopolitical system -- while retaining the basic principles -- fairer and to reducing the inequalities that develop independently of work and work performance.

More Effective Macromanagement, Greater Enterprise Independence

Making factors of production operate more freely and enabling enterprises and cooperatives to take advantage of their available resources for investment in more effectively functioning organizations and activities is an important element of the regulation system. The legal conditions necessary for this are already at hand. Even thus far, organizations pursuing economic activity in agriculture and the cooperative sector have been availing themselves extensively of the possibility of handing and taking over resources. In the course of the further development of the regulation system, we will strive to ensure that enterprises should be more interested, industries as well, in regrouping their assets into areas assuring a greater profitmaking capacity, areas with better future prospects. Prerequisites for this should be determined -- by resolving the previous restrictions, expanding the sphere of activities, and modernizing the activity of granting credits -- in such a way that no rationally conducted activity essential from the viewpoint of the people's economy, or supplies for the population should be endangered.

Modernizing the organization, institutional, and decisionmaking system is an important task of the system of macromanagement. We intend to develop the relationship between organs of economic macromanagement and state enterprises in such a way that, on the one hand, the efficacy of central economic management should increase and, on the other hand, the independence and responsibility of enterprises and cooperatives in economic activity should strengthen.

Using the entire storehouse of means for economic macromanagement based on plans, the socialist state will, in the future as well, keep a firm hand on and regulate the function of the people's economy and strengthen governmental activity.

Economic-political tasks and activity connected with promoting technical development and the success of international relations will come to the fore in the work of the ministries and organs that have nationwide competence. At the same time, we strive to apportion the exercising of rights connected with state property between macromanagement organs and the enterprises. The changes taking place in rights of disposition concerning property do not mean a modification of state ownership, that is, sharing it with enterprises. State ownership rights continue to include the founding and liquidation of state enterprises, determining forms of enterprise guidance, and the competences pertaining to the person of enterprise leaders. At the same time, enterprise ownership rights are extended to employer rights over managers and to deciding the splitting up of the enterprise and its fusion with another enterprise and to an essential changing of the sphere of activities.

The modernization of the enterprise organization system is continuing so that the size of the enterprises adjusts even more to the requirements of rational economic activity and production, and this modernization strengthens the cooperation of organizations of different forms of ownership. This is meant to be promoted also by the modernization of the internal management of the enterprises.

New Forms of Enterprise Management

Together with the development of the existing forms of enterprise management, we also strive to develop two new forms of management at state-owned enterprises. One will be an enterprise managed by an enterprise council, the other by an elected management.

The enterprise council, in the case of medium- and large-sized enterprises, is the organization's strategic decisionmaking organ which, with an assigned sphere of influence, exercises certain employment rights regarding socialist ownership that go beyond regulations and managers. The council gives a large sphere of independence and responsibility to the director, who has not only the right but also the personnel responsibility for the continuous management of the enterprise and making the necessary operative decisions for the implementation of the plans. The enterprise council is made up of the workers' deputies, on the one hand, and the representatives of the enterprise management, on the other hand. Participating in the activity of the enterprise council are the party, KISZ, and trade union secretaries.

The elected management generally guides the smaller enterprises. In this form of management, the workers' general assembly or meeting of deputies exercises certain employment rights regarding socialist ownership that regulates and manages. The management and the directors are elected and recalled by the workers.

It is necessary to stress that the state character of the ownership does not change in the case of the new forms of enterprise management, nor do we divide or decentralize the ownership, only hand over to the collectives a part of the power of disposal connected to ownership. These solutions strengthen the workers' sense of ownership, their responsibility for management, their interest in the increase of the enterprise assets and in shaping the future of the enterprise. The legal control over enterprises led by both the enterprise council and elected management is exercised by the founding organs.

A relatively large circle of the enterprises -- mainly the enterprises of the community, cultural, health, and production infrastructure -- will continue to operate in the existing form of enterprise management. In addition to the director or managing council named by the founder, however, there is the possibility for the election of a control committee that would represent the interests of the consumers.

With the Party's Leadership

In the course of further developing the management system, we wish to pay more attention to the better utilization of the human factors. Our aim is to exploit more successfully the professional knowledge, the production experiences, and the creative energy that have accumulated in the last decades, and to demolish all obstacles that hinder a more efficient exploitation of these resources.

The experience of the last quarter of a century proves that the party has always been the initiator and guiding force of the further development of the economic macro-mangement system, and in harmony with this, the party's guiding and organizational activity has developed and its working method and work style has changed. The current modernization has also been initiated by the party.

There is an increase in the party's role and responsibility in the development, acceptance, and control in carrying out economic policy. At the same time, the government's activity in economic organization is strengthening. The party must use political means and methods in its activity of economic management, avoiding the shouldering and replacement of the concrete economic decisions made by state organs and organizations pursuing economic activity. Political persuasion, the mobilization and strengthening of relations with the masses, revealing and harmonizing interests, and improving cadre political and control activity have been placed in the foreground.

In harmony with the modernization of the management system of the trade unions and mass movements, we must strive so that they do their job with increased independence. They should cut down the formal elements in their activity, and place in the foreground activity to improve the quality of management and to defend the interests of the workers.

For the Sake of More Rational Management

We do not regard the modernization of economic macromanagement as an all-powerful panacea with which we will be able to liquidate all our problems at once and easily. The economic macromanagement system is only one, though undoubtedly fundamental, means of implementing economic policy. We can however, count with justification on the fact that all the important political, economic, legal, and personal conditions in the sphere of economy will lead to changes that will be reflected in the enterprises, and thus in the increase of values-creating activity of the entire people's economy.

We can be confident that the enterprise management will become more lively, more disciplined, and more rational, that room for maneuvering of the enterprise will increase, readiness for initiative will strengthen, and the participation of the working collectives in management and in increasing the economic achievements will become natural requirements. We are convinced that the harmony between the forces of production and the production conditions will improve, and more possibilities will open for participation in the international division of labor and cooperation within CEMA.

The modernization of macromanagement is expected to be instrumental in enabling the population to obtain increasingly more and better quality products and services so that, in this way, harmful manifestation alien to socialism -- for instance, incomes not in proportion to work -- should be cut back. We are progressing in intensifying socialist democracy as well. The role of public life activity in influencing council activity is considerably expanding, the forums of enterprise self-administration are strengthening, the work of interest coordination and the respresentation of interests is developing. As a result of all this, the general consciousness of society is improving.

The above unequivocally proves that we intend to resolve our problems and attain the unfolding of intensive development parallel with strengthening the socialist norms of society and the preservation of our political-social achievements.

We are striving to ensure an implementation of all the changes necessary within the framework of the modernization of the system of economic macromanagement in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and ensure that they promote the attainment of not only our short-term, but also our long-term economic-political objectives. On the basis of our experiences to date, we rightly expect our working people as a whole to be aware of the importance of the development of the system of economic macromanagement, to agree with the main directions of the step forward, and to actively support its accomplishment, which serves even amid the increasingly difficult conditions as a good instrument of creative work aimed at making our country prosper and laying the foundations for improving the people's welfare.

SOCIAL INSURANCE MANAGEMENT PASSES TO STATE

LD031048 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- At its recent session the Presidential Council passed a statutory decree which transferred management of the sole responsibility of the state-funded social insurance from the trade unions to the state. In future trade unions will be to safeguard interests.

The decree comes into force on July 1, 1984. When social insurance was organized in 1950, only wage-earners, 32 percent of the population, stood to benefit and in the main only trade union members were insured.

In 1960 85 percent of the population was covered by social insurance, and from 1975 the figure has risen to almost 100 percent. In 1952 there were 562,000 pensioners and in 1983 2,200,000. In 1952 family allowances were paid to 600,000 households and by 1983 the figure had reached 1,200,000. The result of such changes was representation of interests. A few organizations for the safeguarding of interests had no say, and trade unions had to take on work not connected with or contradicting their function, such as the representation of cooperative peasants, artisans and small-scale dealers who were covered but had their own organization to safeguard interests. At the same time they were also the legal redress forum for appeals.

The service of the trade unions has been acknowledged and from the second half of 1984, the National Social Insurance General Directorate, operating under the Council of Ministers, is to take over and the self governing National Social Insurance Council will assist mangement.

The principles of social insurance are to be unequivocally enforced in the new organizational structure. Trade unions and other interest representative organizations will be assured participation, the state will continue to guarantee allowances, and claims will remain unchanged.

FOREIGN REPORTER ON POLITICAL SATIRE IN BUDAPEST

AU301831 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 22 April on page 5 carries a 700-word report from Budapest by TANJUG correspondent M. Corovic on a satirical show at the Mikroszkop Theater in Pest called "A Bit to the Left, a Bit to the Right, and Left Again."

"This 'Microscope' is known by the fact that it does not shrink from looking at what happens 'away from the public,' but also not shrinking from informing this public in a language which is understandable to practically everybody.

"Its directors are not afraid of taking to task some minister or Politburo member, or broaching some sensitive subject of the always topical relations among the countries of the camp," Corovic reports. He cites a performer, Jozsef Sas, who every night reads quotations from Lenin's works. "Joszef Sas does not comment. He only quotes Lenin, and gets applause."

Corovic reports some of these quotations from "eternally topical Lenin, particularly topical when the quotations are nicely put together, as the satirist says." One of these quotations is the following: "Citizens to the last man should participate in the management of the country.... This is an incredibly difficult task. But socialism cannot be created by a minority, the party. Socialism can be built by millions of people when they learn how they can do it themselves."

Another quotation, "which gets the liveliest applause," is the following: "When some people here say that socialism can be created without learning from the bourgeoisie, I know that is the opinion of a Central African native."

BRIEFS

MAY DAY FOREIGN DELEGATIONS -- Budapest, April 29 (MTI) -- Representatives of trade unions of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam, and of the World Federation of Trade Unions, have arrived in Hungary on the invitation of the board of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) to attend May Day celebrations. 28 trade union activists of eight African countries have also arrived in Hungary to attend the celebrations and participate in a one-month trade union course at the SZOT central school. The guests are to see the march of Budapest workers on May 1, hold talks with SZOT leaders and trade union leaders of factories, and attend a peace rally. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 29 Apr 84 LD]

LIBYAN COMMITTEE SIGNS PROTOCOL -- Tripoli, April (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Libyan Intergovernmental Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Joint Committee has ended its session in Tripoli with the signing of a protocol. The delegations were headed by Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, and Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry. The parties agreed that bilateral economic cooperation can be deepened in the long run in several fields particularly in the development of Libya's agriculture and light industry. The two countries' authorities are to encourage bilateral trade turnover, increase Hungarian deliveries of livestock, food and industrial goods, and broaden the range of goods bought from Libya. Peter Veress held talks with secretaries Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur for petroleum, Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah for land reclamation and land reform, and Mubark al Samek [as received] for communications and maritime transport, and saw an exhibition of Libyan farm procuce and industrial products. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 29 Apr LD]

LAOTIAN COMMITTEE VISIT -- Budapest, April 29 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Laotian Technical Scientific Cooperation Joint Standing Committee held its sixth session in Budapest, from April 24 to 29, Co-Chairmen of the standing committee Imre Szekacs, general director of TESCO foreign trading company, and Khamphet Phengmuong, first deputy chairman of the Laotian Planning Office, signed a work plan on technical and scientific cooperation in 1984 and 1985. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 29 Apr 84 LD]

JARUZELSKI, CZYREK, MESSNER TO VISIT USSR 4 MAY

LD031749 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1718 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Here is another item of news which has arrived while this newscast is on the air: At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, departs tomorrow on a working visit to the Soviet Union. Wojciech Jaruzelski will be accompanied by members of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee: Jozef Czyrek, secretary of the Central Committee, and Zbigniew Messner, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Delegation Departs

LD040712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] We have just heard that General Wojciech Jaruzelski has left for Moscow on a working visit to the Soviet Union. He will be staying there at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Members of supreme party and state authorities, including Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State, bid farewell to Jaruzelski at Warsaw airport. In connection with the visit, the Moscow daily PRAVDA has published Wojciech Jaruzelski's photograph and his biography. It has also expressed its conviction that the visit will be conducive to further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PPR.

U.S. ANTI-POLISH ACTIONS GO BACK TO BERG AFFAIR

LD031553 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU deals with the U.S. anti-Polish activities going back to the Berg affair. This affair, the paper emphasizes, is a latter day Targowica deal [an agreement between Polish nobles and Russians in 1792 to counteract the 3 May Constitution, branded as traitorous], of the ties between the antisocialist emigration and opposition and the U.S. intelligence service, the CIA.

Toward the end of 1940 [as heard] and the beginning of 1950, the CIA took over from its British colleagues the so-called mission WIN [Delegatura WINU], that is to say, control and supervision of the antistate underground in Poland.

The National Commission of the Political Council, representing all factions active in emigration was WIN's political master. It was precisely this commission which, in the little town of Berg, near Munich, set up the subversion and espionage training center with money from the CIA. This is because the American authorities believed that WIN had at its disposal in Poland -- allegedly -- a 100,000-strong rebel army and this, of course, was fiction from beginning to end.

In 1950, the CIA and its masters signed an agreement with the WIN's representatives [delegatura]. What was at stake was the carrying out of total intelligence gathering operations and subversive-espionage actions in Poland. The Polish renegades were also to have pinpointed targets for the USAF to bomb. The desire was to cause the outbreak of a civil war.

On 27 December 1952, the national WIN leadership surrendered to the Polish authorities. Documents were handed over attesting to U.S. plans, arms, communications equipment, and more than $1 billion, received to organize an illegal army, were also handed over, the latter going to the state treasury.

A total political turmoil resulted in emigration. Mutual accusations began to be exchanged to the effect that this or that side allowed itself to be in the pay of an alien power and that preparations had been underway for a fratricidal war in Poland. However, is the Berg affair only history and nothing else, asks TRYBUNA LUDU.

KREISKY APPEALS FOR SOLIDARITY LEADERS' RELEASE

AU041014 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1003 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Hannover -- In a letter from his sickbed Chancellor Kreisky has appealed to Polish Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jaruzelski to release the last few remaining Solidarity officials still in jail. "I am absolutely convinced that such an act would make a strong impression throughout the world," Kreisky wrote. In addition, he called on the Polish head of state to permit Solidarity sympathizers to emigrate to the West if they want to.

LEADERS ATTEND 3 MAY CONSTITUTION DAY CEREMONY

LD031035 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0905 GMT on 3 May begins a relay from the Royal Palace Square in Warsaw where celebrations of the 3 May Constitution anniversary are being held. The reporter gives a brief resume of the importance of the 3 May Constitution.

At 0910 GMT the reporter says: "Representatives of the supreme state and party authorities are now arriving the square: General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Henryk Jablonski chairman of the Council of State, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council. Members of the leadership of the ZSL Supreme Committee led by Roman Malinowski and of the SD Central Committee led by Edward Kowalczyk are present. The capital city's authorities are there including Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship committee, and Lieutenant General Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of the capital City of Warsaw." This is followed by military music and descriptions of the scene.

At 0915 GMT the national anthem is played as the flag is raised on the Royal Castle tower, while the reporter recalls that it was at this time on 17 September 1939 that the Nazis set fire to the castle.

At 0917 GMT Jaruzelski, Jablonski, Dobraczynski, Malinowski, Kowalczyk and Gucwa are reported signing the visitors' book. This is followed by traditional Polish songs praising the 3 May Constitution and the 4-Year Sejm.

At 0920 GMT the ceremony ends with traditional polonaises, including Chopin's in A flat, and the relay ends at 0925 GMT.

Speech by SD's Kowalczyk

LD031458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1016 GMT 3 May 84

[Speech by Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee Presidium, at the 3 May Constitution celebrations at the Royal Palace in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] I warmly welcome to our annual meeting representatives all echelons of the SD who have come to Warsaw to show by their participation their support for our political activities. On behalf of the Presidium of the SD Central Committee, I warmly welcome to today's ceremonial meeting Chairman of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski. [applause]

I warmly welcome representatives of the leaderships of the allied parties: of the PZPR, including Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Comrade Jozef Czyrek [applause]; of the ZSL, including chairman of the Supreme Committee, colleague Roman Malinowski. [applause]

I warmly welcome deputies and members of the Sejm Presidium, including Sejm Speaker Colleague Stanislaw Gucwa [applause]; and representatives of the PRON, including Chairman of the National Council Citizen Jan Dobraczynski. [applause] I warmly welcome representatives of the Polish People's Army, including General Jozef Baryla. [applause] I welcome representatives of Polish learning, including President of the Polish Academy of Sciences Professor Jan Kostrzewski. [applause] I welcome representatives of youth and sociopolitical organizations. I welcome the administrative authorities of the capital city, Warsaw. I welcome all our friends. [applause]

Esteemed colleagues, dear guests! The annual celebrations of the Democratic Party's Day, linked with the anniversary of the famous 3 May Constitution, are year by year increasingly imbued with a content which applies to the present day. They do not, however, depart from historical reflections; that is the purpose of fixing the date of our Democratic Party Day on 3 May -- a date linked with the historical fact which opened a new era in the consciousness of Poles, to whom the concepts of the nation, the state, progress, tolerance, and finally democracy -- although it still had modest dimensions then -- were revealed.

The memory and traditions of the events linked with that date fire our imaginations today. They have a bearing on our evaluations, standpoints, views. This years's Democratic Party Day falls in a special period. It is linked in time with anniversaries which are, it is true, not distant from the present day but which have a great significance not only for us but for the whole Polish nation. We are celebrating the 45th anniversary of the existence of our party. This fact gives each of us the inclination to go back in his mind over the party's history, to go back to the source of our democratic movement. The faces and characters and the actions of the founders of the democratic clubs and the Democratic Party come to mind for many of us: of Democrats fighting on practically every front against the Nazi occupier, and the figures of eminent post-war activists giving their strength to rebuild the destroyed homeland.

Today's day particularly brings to mind the coming 40th anniversary of the creation of the Polish People's Republic, an anniversary which in a significant way urges us to link the Democratic Party with People's Poland in our minds and our activities with its well-being.

All these historical associations of this year's celebrations of 3 May are linked by many common elements. Always at the root of all activities by Democrats, regardless of whether they took place at the time of the Age of Enlightenment or on the eve of World War II, lay the most important reasons of the existence of the homeland, the desire to save its existence, to guarantee security and peace, the striving for better, more just living conditions, (?the desire) to guarantee possibilities for its all-round development and to safeguard its interests, or our interests.

Today we are living in uneasy times, in times full of tensions and conflicts, and we also wish to act following precisely the interests which are supreme in our awareness: our concern for the security of Poland and its international position, and the nation's internal unity. These guidelines define our stance toward all trends and events in the country's political and social life. Important tasks are facing us. Elections to people's councils are the nearest and most topical task among those. We are aware of the fact that they arouse varied emotions and stances.

All those for whom the good of Poland is most important should participate in them because participation in the elections is an expression of the realization of our own interests, the interests of our homeland, and is a form of realization of democracy.

If we assume that the direction of our sociopolitical activities is defined by understanding the essence of our national and state interests and interests of our socialist state, then it means that this direction is identical with the Polish raison d'etat. This important idea, connected with an explicit definition and understanding of supreme sociostate and national interests, has its particular meaning as regards Poland's internal and external issues, [word indistinct] toward political, economic, cultural, educational, scientific, and strategic and defense phenomena. The Polish raison d'etat should become today the foundations of national agreement and unity. It should provide motivations and mobilize. It should be a signpost for all of us.

In a return to democracy and in governing and strengthening the state on the basis of work, the founders of the democratic clubs in 1937 saw Poland's fortune and interests as the foundation of all progress and the source of all creativity. In external issues they saw Poland's future in guaranteeing Poland's independence through appropriate alliances. That was the starting point for forming a more comprehensive understanding of the essence of Polish interests, that is, the Polish raison d'etat. During the first congress in 1939, the founders of the SD included their approach to the issue, from moral and political positions, in their programmatic declaration, proclaiming that, quote: In the honest concern for the state's fate and history, the state which has been won through the martyrdom and toil of generations of the Polish nation and out of the desire to combat social injustice, all barbarian phenomena, cynicism, and lies which diminish the moral values of a human being and a citizen, and facing internal and external dangers which threaten our homeland on the part of reactionary elements, we have set up the Democratic Party. End of quotation. For those who fought with all the Poles against the Hitlerite occupier and who were active in the SD during the occupation, it was a matter of greatest importance to regain independence. It was not only a raison d'etat: It was only the issue of to be or not to be of the nation as a whole.

However, also as early as that, they were thinking about what kind of a free Poland they wanted to devote their strength to after the enemy was defeated, and the well-being of future Poland was associated with a victory of the social left and a democratic system. The SD, which was being reborn after the liberation, formed its understanding and attitude toward the Polish raison d'etat during the first 3-4 years in order to voice its ultimate support for the socialist system and for the alliance with the Soviet Union and socialist countries as a guarantee of Poland's international security. These two cornerstones of the Polish raison d'etat, which were also accepted by the 12th congress, are being strengthened by our party in cooperation with the PZPR and the ZSL today. The construction of modern Poland is based on them.

Such are the imperatives of honest convictions, of reason, of our history and current experience. The national character of Poles often makes us take up emotional attitudes toward many issues of our country, its situation, its history, its achievements, and its failures.

Understanding of the raison d'etat demands cold and sober calculations, political common sense, correct intuition, and imagination and objective evaluation of one's capabilities, good points, and weak points. It is amazing how the great burden of these features typified the activists of the Polish enlightenment who were preparing great reforms in this period. To a great extent they used the principles of scientific thinking, including elements of social psychology and propaganda preparation of society for receiving and approving the proposed changes, thinking correctly that an understanding of national and state interests cannot be limited only to a narrow group of people but must reach the widest possible range of people in the community.

The Kollataj Kuznica produced the arguments, and the organizers of changes, equipped with these arguments, undertook concrete political steps which realize Poland's vital interests, starting with the modernizing of schooling, through great cultural activeness up to the reforms [word indistinct]. Roads and canals were built, rivers were regulated, local administration was improved, industry was organized -- including the armaments industry -- and prospecting for natural resources continued. Technological progress was also not forgotten, and preparation of educated cadres by organizing corps of engineers, [words indistinct], master craftsmen, and other craftsmen were trained, technical services were being introduced into [word indistinct]. All this in the name of comprehensively understood interests of the then state and in the name of its comprehensive raison d'etat. In order to support the struggle for such interests, satire was inspired, literature, drama, and even poetry. History books tell of many things of this period. Many of the achievements and efforts of the men of enlightenment have not been registered in our historical awareness, because often they were not properly recognized by many historians. [Words indistinct]

It was understood then that political or military alliances should not be sought far away in Europe or over the ocean but close, nearby, in the neighborhood, and attempts were made to construct such alliances with good will and common sense. Attempts were made, in accordance with the degree of awareness of the class then in power to integrate the nation through municipal rights and to care for the peasants. Kosciuszko tried to make the peasants aware of the national cause and to put them in the role of citizens who perform their duties but who also have their civic rights. Concepts of the state as the property of the noblemen were abandoned, and the unity of the entire nation became the long-term interest of the state.

They firmly dissociated themselves from the anarchy of the landed gentry supported from outside, from demoralization, ignorance, and backwardness. They were in favor of law and order in the state, safeguarded by a parliamentary authority but not paralyzed by the accursed principle of a veto, (?which) some of its apologists called pure democracy. The issues of educating and bringing up the young generation were given importance. Universities were reformed and disciplined, adapting their programs to the needs of a modern society and state.

The development of science and education was recognized as a form of assuring the nation's existence and development. Intellectual circles of the time were mobilized in this cause; they, with all their strength -- at that time still not as great as at present -- helped with the reform work. Historical experiences began to be seen in a different light. It was recognized that a raison d'etat based on the concept of a (?continuation) of Christianity had not stood the test. Poland was destroyed -- not by pagans but by Christian states. [Words indistinct] spoke of this.

The concepts of orientation toward alliance and cooperation with distant France had not stood the test. Despite the fact that not everything was consistently resolved at that time, it is an approach indeed worth copying today for the Polish raison d'etat, (?with) its complex significance: the comprehensiion, assuming that the pillars of this raison d'etat are a politically stable internal situation; good state organization; a strong and wise executive authority; an efficient economy; proper state alliances assuring peace; patriotism; and dedication of the citizens.

As at that time, so today as well the problem of a culture which functions so as to effectively modulate the concepts of a worthy style of life for Poles is important; a style adapted to the realities of the present day and needs of the future, which gives rise to creative and humanist attitudes, and which does not uncritically copy foreign patterns, born out of foreign purposes. As at that time, so today an element of the Polish raison d'etat is the imperative of an organization of science, a science which gives results which can be applied in practice.

Today, too, it is vital to bring up young people in such a way as to strengthen the principles of social morality, to give them a patriotic attitude, and a sense of social obligations and pride in belonging to the Polish nation.

If we complement this kind of understanding of the vital interests of our country with the striving to reconstruct social relations in a spirit of social justice, in a spirit of creating possibilities for the development of personalities; if we understand that the fraternal, internationalist, loyal cooperation of working people of the socialist countries and other countries of the world, the striving for peace and friendship, for the elimination of exploitation of man by man, safeguards our own national strivings and interests, then the issue of the Polish raison d'etat at the threshold to the 21st century becomes completely clear to us.

We members of the SD contribute our ideoprogrammatic elements to the understanding of th raison. They are contained in the postulate of implementing democracy in the socialist Polish state. We believe that the reconstruction of social relations and the advancement of the working and peasant class, causing the full social and cultural integration of the nation, were the realization of our interests after World War II. Polish society, accepting socialism as a system of government of chances and possibilities for the future, building relations of fraternal friendship and alliances with our neighbors and the socialist states, implementing and continually refining the principles of socialist democracy and modern social morality, simultaneously respecting good historical traditions, nurturing the national culture, and trying to lead Poland into the group of the most civilized states of the world, has rightly understood the meaning of the Polish raison d'etat. That Poland, that raison d'etat, is the signpost for the activity of the SD, of the PZPR, and of the ZSL. This signpost (?shows) the only rational road to development and to greatness. He who would like to push us from that road would like to push us into the abyss. That will not happen, as long as we live. [applause]

ANTIRIOT FORCES DISPERSE DEMONSTRATORS 3 MAY

NC031856 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 (AFP) -- Polish anti-riot forces today dispersed some 1,500 to 2,000 demonstrators who took part in an impromptu protest after a memorial mass here.

Many of the protesters, favourable to the banned Solidarity independent trade union, were detained by the security forces. The march, which at first included some 5,000 people, formed in the old town of Warsaw after a mass commemorating the 193rd anniversary today of Poland's first democratic constitution. Several thousand riot police equipped with water-cannon had earlier surrounded the protesters, who gave v-for-victory signs and shouted such slogans as "No life without Solidarity" and "Free the political prisoners."

They also shouted the names of Solidarity leaders Lech Walesa and Zbigniew Bujak. Mr Bujak is the main leader of Solidarity's underground organization. The anniversary of the 1791 Constitution has become a regular occasion for Solidarity demonstrations.

Meanwhile, in the northern Polish port city of Gdansk, riot police charged some 3,000 pro-Solidarity demonstrators who assembled after a memorial mass in Saint Brggida's Church near the shipyards. The protesters had earlier tried to reach the church Basilica where Solidarity leader Lech Walesa -- who lives in Gdansk and works in the shipyards -- was attending another mass commemorating the 1791 Constitution.

MAY DAY PROTESTERS TO APPEAR BEFORE COURTS

AU031057 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1045 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Warsaw -- Today the security authorities announced that court and disciplinary proceedings will be taken against the "leaders" of the counterdemonstrations on May 1. As ZYCIE WARSZAWY reports, proceedings have been initiated against 111 persons in Warsaw alone. Thirteen of them are to appear before the normal courts and 98 before "tribunals," a sort of disciplinary court. Most of them are college students, high school students, and unemployed. Many of them are said to have been carrying chains, knives, and suchlike. Many arrests are also reported from Gdansk.

URBAN NOTES FAILURE OF MAY DAY BOYCOTT ATTEMPTS

LD031428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union will be the next stage in tightening friendship and cooperation between the people of Poland and the USSR, said Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban at a conference for foreign journalists.

Jerzy Urban also reported on the celebration of May Day in Poland. There were 1,490 May Day demonstrations. The working class and young people took a large part in them. Appeals for boycott and counterdemonstrations were not heeded. Attempts at hostile demonstrations remained isolated acts.

There were 686 arrests, of which 166 were in Warsaw. Some of the people have already been released, others will be appearing before collegiate courts.

COMPARISON OF WOZNIAK'S MAY DAY SPEECH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU on 1 May on page 2 carries the 2,000 word speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member, during a May Day concert at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw on 30 April. The speech has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 1 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 5, revealing the following variations:

Page G 6, paragraph three, last line reads: ...this is a worthy and binding priority.

The festival of.... (supplying queried words)

Paragraph five, line six, reads: ...and its allies.

We started at that time, and this is clearly visible today, a period of the most intensive development in our history, a period of great advancement for Poland among the nations of the world. We consolidated our independence, liberating the Polish worker and peasant from exploitation, from profound backwardness, and from centuries-old poverty. We as a society entered a period of stormy growth of creative forces. An industrial workers class took shape, a new intelligentsia emerged; culture, science, technology, and the arts developed. The picture of Polish rural life changes completely. Permanent changes to the consciousness of Poles were made. Entire generations were brought up in the spirit of peace and progress.

Every human achievement contains both the hallmarks of great ideas which are given to life by the achievement's creators, and features stemming from the restrictions which are inseparably connected with man.

As Lenin said, the yardstick of a workers party's maturity is its attitude toward its own mistakes, and its ability to transform mistakes into the source of science and the source of new forces and energies aimed at better solutions. By consistently implementng the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, our party has proved that it is mature in Lenin's thinking [po Leninowsku], and that it is capable of seeking and finding roads to renewal.

The history of.... (supplying additional paragraphs per press version)

Page G 7, paragraph three, line three reads: ...Warsaw quality. We have the right conditions for the production of our industry to be marked with the .... (rephrasing per press version)

Same paragraph, last line reads: ...encouragement for others.

Comrades and citizens, the essence of the party program is expressed by the line of accord and struggle. The line of national accord has found expression in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], which has proposed an open forum of dialogue and cooperation for Poles, who place the most important values for the country and society above differences in attitudes and views.

We have undertaken a joint struggle against evil in all its forms -- moral, political, and economic, and also against feelings of helplessness and lack of faith in the future.

The struggle against political and ideological opponents is an important part of the above struggle, because it is from this very source that much of the evil that is leading Poland astray stems. The truth of this is getting through to people's minds more and more. Those who are capable of thinking and perceiving with a critical eye and those who connect their lives with Poland and not with foreign soil can see the meaning and purpose of the manipulations being performed by the foreign and domestic enemies of socialism.

The basis for party activity as confirmed by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates is faith and confidence in people. We are certain that this police will bring the expected results.

Comrades and citizens!... (supplying additional paragraphs per press version)

COUNTERDEMONSTRATIONS CONFIRM SOLIDARITY SUPPORT

PM031415 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 May 84 p 5

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "1 May in Poland: Demonstrations in Several Cities"]

[Text] Warsaw -- It is certainly not easy to assess this Polish May Day. Should we say, for instance -- as Government Spokesman Urban did not fail to do -- that the massive participation in the official procession (more than 500,000 people in Warsaw), despite clandestine Solidarity's call for a boycott, shows that General Jaruzelski's government enjoys growing popular support? On the other hand, should we say, as the other side states, that the counterdemonstrations held in Warsaw, Gdansk, Czestockowa, and Szczecin confirm that the population is still behind Solidarity?

Indeed, it would be just as much a mistake to attribute exceptional importance to the Solidarity supporters' demonstrations (3,000 people in Warsaw, 2,000 in Czestochowa, as many in Gdansk behind Walesa, and in Szczecin) as to state that the proportion of people taking part in the government processions and Solidarity's processions reflects the respective extent of their popular support.

There is no doubt that Solidarity's order to boycott the official ceremonies met with little response. The Warsaw procession, which continued for 5 hours with participants of all ages and professions, was undoubtedly one of the biggest Poland has seen since the war.

Wisdom

Meanwhile, in the morning, several thousand demonstrators, vigorously dispersed by the forces of order, shouted their support for Solidarity over the market place of old Warsaw as they left the catheral. Later, between 2,000 and 3,000 people demonstrated in the Zaliborz District of Czestochowa. After the mass, 2,000 people chanted: "We will not surrender." The Motorized Reserves of the Citizens' Militia charged. In Gdansk they also dispersed around 1,000 young people gathered outside Walesa's apartment shouting "No freedom without Solidarity."

However, in this city, the authorities and Walesa showed some humor: The Solidarity chairman joined the official procession and, in a gesture of defiance, greeted the government representatives with Solidarity's victory sign.

Other clashes were to take place later near the Warsaw steelworks and in Szczecin, and it must be stressed that all this happened despite the great security measures taken everywhere, especially in old Warsaw, which was virtually sealed off by the militia.

These counterdemonstrations confirm -- but nobody needed to be told -- that the Poles' heart and feelings still lie with Solidarity. That would be true even if there was only one demonstrator. However, the official processions are increasingly impressive, bear witness to the progress made in political "normalization," and show that people have abandoned their illusions. For some time now the question has been not whether the government or Solidarity will win, but what form Polish socialism will take. That is why the Church, in a pastoral letter to be read in the churches on 3 May, the Feast of Our Lady, has just launched a new appeal for peace, stressing that the country's problems cannot be solved by hatred, but by love.

EAST, WEST REPORT POLITICAL NORMALIZATION

LD030932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Foreign mass media watched the May Day celebrations in Poland very attentively. Reporting on the speech by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Soviet TASS agency drew attention to the words that Poland's national interests are indissolubly linked with the destiny of the world current of peace, democracy, and progress. The Czechoslovak daily RUDE PRAVO wrote that participants in the May Day parades in Poland expressed support for the peace policy of the socialist states and the people's authorities. The daily also mentioned that there were attempts to stage anti-state demonstrations in some towns.

Western agencies and newspapers, in line with their political sympathies, exaggerated the dimensions of these demonstrations but admit that they were considerably smaller than a year ago. The American ASSOCIATED PRESS agency went as far as to say that support for Solidarity is decreasing. The French conservative daily LE FIGARO, in a report from Warsaw by its own correspondent, wrote: There can be no question that Solidarity's call for a boycott of the May Day celebrations met with small response. This, in the paper's view, is a sign of progressive political normalization.

ILLEGAL PRINTING PRESS DISCOVERED, DISMANTLED

AU031028 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 May 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- On 30 April the security service of the Wroclaw Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Wroclaw dismantled a printing press for the publication of illegal matter pertaining to the "Fighting Solidarity" group. It emerges from investigations that the following illegal publications were printed here: SOLIDARNOSC WALCZACA [FIGHTING SOLIDARITY], REPLIKA [REPLICA], and leaflets calling for interruptions to the 1 May celebrations and for a boycott of the elections.

Highly efficient printing equipment of Swedish manufacture was seized, as well as several tens of thousands of sheets of paper, large quantities of printers ink, and other printing accessories. The above items were hidden in specially constructed hiding places in the villa of Andrzej N., who has been detained for questioning by the investigating bodies.

EPISCOPATE ATTENDS MARY HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES

LD031455 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Church festivities connected with the Holiday of Mary, the queen of Poland, have taken place at the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa with the participation of the entire Polish Episcopate.

The high pontifical mass was celebrated by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Krakow metropolitan. Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, delivered a homily.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OBTAINED IN PRZEMYK CASE

AU021305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDA in Polish 27 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] PAP -- Referring to earlier communiques, the prosecutor for Warsaw Voivodship states that additional investigations into the case surrounding the death of Grzegorz Przemyk have been completed in accordance with the Voivodship Court's 24 January, 1984 ruling.

During these investigations, important new clues were discovered requiring intense activity for the purpose of presenting considerably wider evidence than up to now.

Explanations given by the suspects, Michal W. and Jacek Sz., have raised a series of important and previously unknown facts connected with the case. In order to re-create the circumstances of the case, both suspects visited the scene of the crime. The visit was recorded on video. The suspects' defense and a representative on behalf of Grzegorz Przemyk's mother were also allowed to take part. Additional witnesses have been questioned in the case.

The additional evidence gathered made it necessary to refer to the team of experts in forensic medicine, surgery, and biomedicine which was set up earlier, so that they might give an additional opinion. This they did on 18 April.

The current suspects, their defense, and the aggrieved person's representative are acquainting themselves with the additional material concerning the case, after which investigations will be closed and an indictment involving all six suspects, on which the previous communique has reported, will be submitted to the court.

PZPR OFFICIAL MAJKA INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

LD022131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 2 May 84

["Hot Topic" program presented by Marek Lewicki, entitled "The Opposition Before the Elections"]

[Text] Yesterday we held our mass celebrations of May Day. There were 1 and 1/2 million more of us in parades and manifestations than a year ago; let's recall that for more than a month Western broadcasting stations have been making incessant appeals to boycott the May Day holiday. The underground did the same in its leaflets and whispered propaganda. They failed. At the same time, calls have been made for a boycott of the June elections. Was that a coincidence, and can one therefore, on a analogical basis, in light of yesterday, draw conclusions about the prospects for the success of that second appeal for a boycott? I asked Jerzy Majka, head of the Information Department of the PZPR Central Committee, for an interview on this topic.

[Begin recording] [Majka] The underground and their inspirers and paymasters abroad take "no" as the standpoint on all matters concerning life in our country, and one can say in this sense that this is harmoniously joined for them: "no" to the 1st of May and "no" to the elections. I think that an analysis of the participation by working people in the May Day celebrations, the mood which prevailed in the parades, the spontaneity, the large numbers of whole families taking part, the much larger numbers of young people than last year taking part, one can draw certain conclusions as to how far the expectations of the opposition were fulfilled. I think that the underground in general and the Polish language subversive radio stations supporting them suffered a defeat. First there was a call for a boycott. The numbers participating in this year's May Day holiday were larger than last year; a total of some 8 million people took part in this year's parades, and so the boycott didn't come off. They also called for what I would call infiltration of the parades by organized antisocialist groups, who, at the appropriate time, were supposed to unroll banners or other symbols or in some other way demonstrate their views, their political standpoint, and in this way disrupt the atmosphere of the parade. There were no such cases. Thus, that appeal also ended in defeat. Finally, there was a call for counterparades. The propaganda in this regard was exceptionally strong, but the results were meager, for if one can speak of attempts to disrupt worth noting, in terms (?of 3 or 4 days) and several thousand people throughout the whole country, well, then, for that kind of propaganda and that kind of effort made by our opponents before the 1st May holiday, the result is close to zero.

However, on the basis of May Day itself, I [words indistinct] however, if I look at the history of the past dozen or so months, including the May Day holiday, then I think (?one can form) certain conclusions. Basically, not once did antisocialist groups in Poland and their propaganda support from Radio Free Europe and other Western radio stations succeed in achieving results in the form of a broad social response to the slogans they launched. That was also the case with the slogan of the boycott of May Day last year. It was the case with the call for work at a snail's pace in August of last year. Also, with regard to people keen to involve themselves in street brawls, then, from last September, they did not once succeed in assembling more than several hundred, a thousand or 2 thousand people, and therefore, these are also, in the sense of the stability, to be regarded as violating that stability.

I would like to (?suggest) the reasons for this. I think, firstly, people have begun to value calm and stability very highly, regardless of the fact that this stabilization has not yet brought the fulfillment of the majority of expectations primarily to material living conditions. The material living conditions of many families are very tough, they are often speaking about this with bitterness.

Even so, the overwhelming majority of society agrees that calm and stabilization are a condition for overcoming this, and not disturbances, tensions, rows and so forth. I think that society has had another experience: All the campaigns organized by the antisocialist forces led to nothing; therefore it is not worth getting involved in things which do not yield results. That is, I think, the essence of the main defeat of the underground and other antisocialist groups not directly involved in the underground structure over the period of the last year and maybe more.

[Lewicki] Let us now go to the questions on the elections. The political adversary is trying to confuse various issues. The elections are local in nature -- after all, these are elections to people's councils. The enemy is trying to give them the rank of high politics. Are we, by any chance, here too dealing with an attempt to cloud the picture? Because otherwise they would honestly have to tell the people: We call on you to boycott the elections to your people's council, in other words, not to have any interest in the issues of education in your area, the state of the roads, the water supply, and gas; to ignore your essential needs of this kind in order to give us political arguments. They could not say that hence there is this bandying of slogans from the repertoire of high politics and high moralizing, while simultaneously avoiding these local matters like the plague.

[Majka] [Words indistinct] agree with you. Really it is urging people to absent themselves in matters which concern them and are of the greatest importance to them, at least as far as the life of the local community is concerned. However, in connection with this, it is worth asking: Why does the adversary choose arguments and reasoning of this kind? It seems to me that he has no other choice. If the picture which the radio propaganda flowing from abroad tries to create -- that there exists a powerful underground antisocialist movement branching into various sections of our public life and state -- were true, then there would be no need to propose an election boycott; the movement could be called upon to try and affect the course of the elections and the candidates that would be nominated. However, they have no such power. They are aware that these little groups have been getting weaker, getting weaker month by month over the last 2 and 1/2 years; that today they are struggling for existence because also among them the question must arise as to what is the further sense in this game if it is not bringing results. In view of this, the boycott slogan is being advanced. It is figured out as follows: There is never a 100 percent participation in elections by citizens. Even without considering beliefs, there are those who are sick, who cannot come for various reasons, and so forth. It is always possible that these few percent can be claimed as the success of our slogan, irrespective of whether or not anybody shows any interest in the slogan.

Another story: It is holding onto the convention of a negative attitude to everything that is taking place in the country. It is a continuation of the same way of thinking. The weakness of this [word indistinct] line of argument amounts to the fact that -- as least that is what the early consultative meetings of councillor candidates are showing at present, as successive meetings are organized -- the number of participants is growing and the interest is growing, because people are learning that a serious consultation over the candidates really is taking place at these meetings and that going to these meetings they have influence over whom they see on the candidates' list. When they see a list of candidates where you have to choose between two candidates for every seat, which is a genuine election, then also the slogan that these are not elections, that it is a plebiscite, it loses the remains of its camouflage, the remains of the wrapping.

[Lewicki] However, if the adversary is consistently persisting with the boycott slogan, he must be counting on something.

[Majka] We are both journalists. (?You know,) we are both working in the field which can be also included under propaganda. It is a known thing that you succumb most to your own propaganda. I think, therefore, that this catastrophic picture of the country which they present in their programs or in leaflets, reveals they are coming to the delusive conviction that things are the way they want them to be, the way they imagine them to be. Therefore, they think that they have some chance in this area. First, it is a mistaken calculation but secondly, I would ask: What other option do they have? What other slogan could they put forward?

[Lewicki] They have no other that would not require organizational work or effort?

[Majka] That is the way it seems to me. If they were to launch a slogan saying people's councils do not decide on anything, for example, they would be wide off the mark. Similarly unconvincing would be the slogan: Do not vote for these candidates because they are not yours, if used after the consultative meetings phase, because, after all, the future lists of candidates will be formed to a significant extent on the basis of the views of these meetings.

[Lewicki] How can we today foresee the attendance at the elections?

[Majka] I think that answering this question would be equivalent to being a fortune teller. I have no experience in that field. However, I would say that I believe that an emphatic majority of the public will be interested to express, through the elections, its view on the makeup of the future people's councils.

TRADE UNION COMMITTEE ON PRICE HIKE PROTESTS

AU021030 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Apr 84 p 4

["The Stand of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions on Trade Unionists' Views and Demands in Connection With the Price Policy"; signed by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, chairman of this committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Excerpts] The trade unionists' letters express the fears of millions and millions of Poles for their living standards in the near and distant future. Between the lines they express doubt and concern whether the government is running the economic processes correctly and effectively.

The present state of our economy has its roots in the near and distant past and is being affected by the errors of the economic policy of the seventies, which were violently intensified by the disintegration of the economy as a result of the destructive activities of the Solidarity leadership and those external forces that supported the actions that sapped the Polish economy.

The U.S. restrictions, which are being supported by some West European countries, are greatly hindering the efforts to eliminate the results of the erroneous economic policy and anarchy in 1980-81.

The Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions shares the evaluations and views of the trade union organizations that every price hike affects living standards. That is why the government decisions that directly or indirectly cause changes in retail prices are comprehensively and carefully considered and made only if other solutions are impossible. That is how last year's decisions on price hikes were made.

Price hikes are not the only factor that influences living standards. A factor that is equally important are changes in the cash incomes, especially changes in wages and pensions. We regret to note that the trade unions' letters have not taken into due consideration the average increase in wages, which was altogether equal to price hikes. The letters have also ignored the price reductions concerning some industrial goods and goodstuffs.

It is common knowledge that in order to counter the tendency to exploit producer price hikes for excessively boosting prices in plants, the government has banned price increases over 10 percent. The checks on the correct cost calculations have been tightened, and high penalties have been imposed on the state and private sectors for irregular calculations and for profiteering at the cost of the people. That issue was given special attention by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. Government measures are gradually producing the necessary results. The government expects that trade unions and workers self-management bodies will give practical support to those measures, especially in plants. It is true that economic mechanisms should force plants to improve their economic management, but it is also true that such mechanisms are not enough by themselves. Man and his sense of responsibility for his plant and for the entire community working there are decisive factors. We have to state with regret that the past 3 months have been a period of unceasing pressure and bargaining for concessions and preferences for plants. As a rule, those concessions were supposed to help increase profits and thus wages, but there has been no corresponding improvement in economic management and no increase in productivity. It is unfortunate that such pressure and bargaining have been supported by some trade unions.

We must put an end to the nightmare of the past several years that he who makes the biggest demands most vociferously gets more than anyone else. We must likewise stop tolerating all those producers who try to make good their own incompetence, wastefulness, profligacy, and laziness by unjustified price hikes, concessions, subsidies, and so on.

One can ask whether the government's retail and producer price policy has been correct. As for retail prices, in theory we could have never raised the official food prices and could have frozen other prices, completely disregarding the present economic conditions. What would have been the results of such decisions? We should know. After all, 1981 is not so far away: empty shelves in the shops, endless lines, and ever increasing speculation.

Could it have been better to disregard the inevitable economic laws and to postpone the necessary decisions for the sake of temporary political expedients? We must learn all the lessons from the past errors. One such lesson was the refusal in the past to adjust prices, despite dire necessity, in order to maintain illusions. Our people have severely censured that error.

If the government were to be wholly responsible for fixing the cost of and prices for all products, it would also have to make all decisions regarding management in enterprises. That means that it would have to liquidate the independence of enterprises and to extinguish their responsibility for economic results. Past experience has dealt us a very painful lesson to show that such a policy is incorrect.

The producer price hike was dictated by the desire to reduce subsidies and by the principle that the domestic selling prices should be adjusted to the prices paid or obtained by our foreign trade.

The available information shows that it is in no way possible to justify the assertion that the people's living standards have generally slumped this year, although the government does not question the fact that there are groups of the population whose living standards have slumped.

We think that trade unions should be aware of the differences in the incomes of individual occupational groups when making statements on matters of many working people's wages and on the results of the crisis for these people. They should be aware not only of the lowest wages, but also of the relatively high ones and the highest ones. After all, it is an indisputable fact that quite large segments of the workers class obtain wages that are far above the national average. At the other extreme, we have a segment of workers and a majority of the occupations paid by the state whose material conditions are difficult and even very difficult. Both extremes are facts. We should bear in mind that when we make statements about living standards we should be aware of not only the "naked" wage, but -- in many cases -- also of other various incomes. In a word, we should be aware of a worker's full income.

We cannot agree with the view expressed in the letter from the SNZZ [Self-Governing Independent Trade Union] of the Adolf Warski Shipyards workers, which states, among other things, that "it is a scandal that there is no knowledge and comprehensive analysis of the current situation in the supply of consumer goods, the cost of living, and the prospects for alleviating and overcomming the crisis." We cannot agree to that because those problems are in the focus of the govenment's attention and are being continuously presented to the public by the mass media.

The Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions considers it its duty to recall that representatives of the government have informed the Collegium of Chairmen of the Federations of Trade Unions and representatives of all trade union federations of its plans regarding price policy.

The Federation of Metal Workers expresses the fear that trade unions are just a facade for government measures. In the light of all govenment activities to date regarding trade unions, that charge is unjust.

The goverment wishes to loyally and in a partnerlike way cooperate with trade unions. We are convinced that trade unions also wish such partnerlike cooperation. The experience to date has confirmed that mutual wish.

The government feels itself obliged to hold consultations on changes in the prices that it fixes itself and that directly affect the living standards of most people. The government also bears responsibility for the general index of price hikes in relation to wages. However, the government is unable to hold consultations on and be responsible for closely fixing hundreds of thousands of prices whose ceilings depend on the decisions made by enterprises and which are not accurately determined by central decisions.

Enterprises must bear most of the responsibility for the unfortunately still poor organization, discipline, and quality of work, for bad management, for waste, and for the occasional disastrous exploitation of assets -- for whatever boosts costs and prices. The government takes the unchangeable view that both the state founding bodies and all the competent social organizations, including trade unions in enterprises should demand that management and self-management bodies be efficient, thrifty, and know how to make wise decisions whose results benefit not only the work forces, but also all the people.

The letter from the leadership of the Metal Workers Federation states that "economic reform mechanisms that protect the private sector help impoverish the workers class" and asks "why the struggle against inflation helps to shift the burden of the crisis onto the backs of the working people."

He who treates trade unions seriously has to call a spade a spade. It is truly regrettable that the aforementioned statements cannot be substantiated by the economic policy of the socialist state. The main sources of our troubles are the weaknesses and shortcomings of our entire economy and the conditions in which it has found itself.

Is it possible in a country in which most people work for wages to find a social group that could be exclusively burdened by the costs of overcoming our crisis?

The Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions agrees that it is necessary to counter excessive differences in incomes not justified by work, especially in the cases in which such incomes accrue from abuses or exploitation.

The policy of the socialist state vis-a-vis the private sector has been publicly formulated on many occasions. The assumption of that policy is not and cannot be conduct that would favor the development of that sector in such a way that it might achieve an excessively influential -- if not dominating -- place in the national economy.

The facts should be accepted as the most convincing arguments. In 1983 the share of the private sector in the production of consumer goods amounted to 3 percent, in sales to 2 percent, and in catering to 5 percent. In some socialist countries the share of the Private sector in the national economy exceeds the aforementioned rations. We should also keep in mind that, for example, services, which are a vital sector for the population, are still underdeveloped and that therefore a healthy development of private services is justified. However, while realistically evaluating the private sector's place in the national economy, the government does not ignore the negative features of this sector, which provoke the criticism and irritation of the working people. The government has issued many new legal regulations to curb excessive and unjustified incomes, illegal fortunes, and the greed of some of the private entrepreneurs. Those regulations make it possible to more effectively combat those negative features. The Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline has already taken energetic action in that regard.

Some trade union organizations have expressed their astonishment that the government allows changes in prices to be made shortly before May Day celebrations and the elections to the people's councils. They have said that price hikes at such a time are politically erroneous and dangerous. We share and respect the trade unionists' concern for the social and political stabilization in our country, but what else could we have done? Postponing price hikes in the face of an indisputable economic necessity would have amounted to dishonesty or to an "election candy." Those Polish people whose economic thinking and business acumen are finding increasingly more understanding, which is a very welcome fact, would be justified in regarding the postponement of price hikes as a short-sighted, dishonest, and insincere policy, one made for spurious effect and one unworthy of trust.

The ninth party congress decided that treating the people in an earnest and partnerlike way and telling them the truth however unpleasant should be a canon of the socialist renewal of public life. Pooh-poohing that canon in the past has taken an awful revenge. This statement of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions and all our previous meetings and talks with trade union functionaries are meant to tell the truth however unpopular and even painful it may be. We also view as true the trade unionists' views, evaluations, and proposals addressed to the Council of Ministers. Although we cannot aggree with some of them for good reasons, we have an understanding for the sources of trade unions' anxiety, impatience, and even nervousness, which are certainly based on concern for the good of the working people.

The Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions expresses its thanks for the views and proposals addressed to it by trade unionists. Those views and proposals are being carefully analyzed, and we think that representatives of the government and trade unions will jointly tackle them in due time.

The country's socioeconomic situation is still complicated. New difficulties continue to replace to old ones. The inevitable price hikes intensify the fear of many working people about the further development of their living standards. The government is aware of the working people's feelings and does not take a light view of the reasons for discontent. We have found ourselves in a difficult period of the most recent history, but, while grumbling about our daily difficulties, we should not lose sight of the phenomena that are giving rise to optimism and are creating better prospects. As early as in 1983 our national economy saw a clear increase in the national product and general improvements in the flow of consumer goods. That means that despite enormous difficulties and hindrances, we have been able to break the vicious circle of ominous slumps. The general results that our national economy scored in the first quarter of this year are also favorable to our efforts to overcome the crisis. We have opportunities to make further progress. Productive Poles have reasons to be content because the progress we have already made is decisively due to their efforts.

Crucial progress has also been achieved in the past 2 years in consolidating the legal and political foundations of our life's socialist renewal, the main lines of which were mapped out by the ninth party congress. We make no secret of our weaknesses, but we can already assert that as a nation we are capable of overcoming our difficulties and of preserving and enhancing the great, imperishable values of socialism.

Signed on behalf of the committee by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

NINTH ZSL CONGRESS ADOPTS IDEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

LD232119 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 23 April -- The ideological declaration of the United Peasant Party (UPP), adopted by the 9th UPP Congress [word indistinct] in Warsaw at the end of March, says that the UPP originated from the traditions of long-time struggle of the peasant movement for national and social liberation, the defence of independence, (?and) for the benefit of the countryside and the entire nation and the building of People's Poland. Being a political representative of the peasant class, the UPP together with the PG [as received] takes care of due position of and respect the for peasant in the state and society. [sentence as received]

Drawing conclusions from the history of People's Poland, we are of the opinion that joint decision-making and responsibility of the UPP together with the PUWP and the Democratic Party for all question if the nation and the state lie in the interests of Poland and socialist system. [sentence as received] When discussing broadly the UPP origins, the declaration stresses that in its activity the UPP dates back to the beginnings of the peasant question in the history of the Polish nation, starting from the feudal period, through the stage of the national and liberation struggle, until regaining independence in 1918. The declaration emphasizes the role of representatives of the radical trend in the peasant movement in individual stages of [words indistinct].

Patriotism, thinking in terms of the interest of the state and the defence of democracy were features of the peasant movement in the period between the two world wars. During the Nazi occupation, the peasant movement was an advocate of the possibly broadest front of struggle against the invader. Cooperation with the Polish Workers' Party (PPR) contributed to the peasant activists becoming co-organizers of the National People's Council (KRN) and members of the Polish Committee of National Liberation (PKWN). Progressive political accomplishments of the peasant movement were incorporated into the programme of action of the young people's power, contained in the PKWN manifesto of July 22, 1944.

During the struggle for power, the peasant movement overcame its division. The UPP, set up as a result of the merger of the SL (Peasant Party) and the PSL (Polish Peasant Party) in 1949, became a co-founder of the Polish People's Republic and a lasting (?element) of its political system.

The next passage of the declaration entitled "We Adhere to the Principles of Socialism" stresses that the UPP adopted objectives and principles of building of a socialist system. We consider full observance of the principles of worker-peasant alliance by the co-ruling parties the most important political and systematic guarantee of socialism. In the democratic functioning of the state and self-government, we see the assurance of practical implementation of this alliance. The mainstay of Poland's political system is the role of the working class in the society defined in the Constitution and the leading role of its party in the state. The PUWP performs this role in alliance with the UPP and the Democratic Party. The alliance and comprehensive partnerlike operation of the political parties is the groundwork of the coalition system of government.

In the section entitled "For Peace and Secure Development of Poland," the declaration says that the arms race and the danger of nuclear war threaten with catastrophe and the extermination of mankind. We stand on the position that peace lies in the supreme interest of the Polish nation and other nations. We consider coexistence and peaceful competition between states having different socio-political systems to be basic principles of international life. We see the firmest guarantee of Poland's secure development in the alliance with the Soviet and other socialist states development. As a peasants' party, we are interested in establishing and developing contacts with peasants' movements and parties and other democratic parties in the world.

In the section titled "We Are Strengthening the People's State and Developing Socialist Demoracy," the declaration states that the supreme weal of the Polish nation is its own independent state. The allied cooperation of the PUWP, UPP, and DP is based on the community of basic aims and striving which can be fulfilled only in the frames of a socialist state. The UPP contributes and will contribute to this cooperation its experiences and programmatic considerations. UPP attaches great importance to the observance of rules of [word indistinct] abidingness and self-government. The UPP stands on the ground of separation of church from the state. The party attaches great importance to the social activeness of rural population. It strives to develop various forms of self-government. Motivated by concern for the nation's alimentation, the UPP, as the peasants' party, considers the countryside and agriculture the major field of its comprehensive activity, the declaration goes on. The party will aim towards such undertakings which will ensure abundance of food for the whole nation.

Next, the declaration refers to matters of "upbringing new man, building modern and cultural countryside". In this fragment, the declaration emphasizes that man, his needs and his weal are in the centre of the UPP's activity. The UPP does not consider the countryside solely a place for the production of food. We strive to improve living and cultural conditions of the rural population, the document states.

In conclusion, the declaration says: We want the UPP to be deeply rooted in tradition but also to be open to the future. Preserving its ideological identity, programmatic independence and organizational sovereignty, the UPP must be able to develop constructive partner-like cooperation with the PGP and the Democratic Party and with all forces rallied in the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth]. We [word indistinct] to the freedom of organizing people from all milieux, ready to join the UPP, in the [word indistinct].

CEAUSESCU GREETS KARMAL ON AFGHAN NATIONAL DAY

AU011152 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], Kabul:

On the sixth anniversary of the April revolution -- the national holiday of the DRA -- I would like to extend, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for peace, well-being, and progress to the friendly Afhan people.

I want to express the conviction that relations of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DRA and between the RCP and the PDPA will constantly develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Afghan people and of peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO GUADELOUPE CP CONGRESS

AU011145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe [PCG]:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend warm comradely greetings to the participants in the Eighth PCG Congress. We also want to take this opportunity to convey our sincere congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the creation of the communist movement in Guadeloupe, a significant event in the struggle waged by your people for social progress, prosperity, and peace.

On this occasion, too, we want to express satisfaction with the positive trends in the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the PCG, to the expansion and development of which an essential contribution was made by the meetings and talks between RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, and PCG General Secretary Guy Daninthe.

In expressing the conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship between the two parties will continue to develop, wish you, dear comrades, complete success in the proceedings of your congress and in activities devoted to defending the vital interests of the workers class and to ensuring movement on the road to well-being and social progress.

RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT PAKISTAN IN FIRST HALF OF MAY

AU030651 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the invitation of the president of that country, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in the first half of May.

ANDREI MEETS WITH TURKISH LEADERS 25-26 APRIL

Holds Talks With Counterpart

AU261940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Ankara (AGERPRES) 26/4/1984 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, paid an offical visit to Turkey, as guest of that country's foreign minister, Vahit Halefoglu, over April 25-26.

The two foreign ministers analyzed the way of fulfillment of the targets set at top level as well as the necessary measures for the full implementation of those targets, the further expansion and deepening of the traditional Romanian-Turkish relations of friendship, of the cooperation on multiple planes between the two countries and peoples. As they agreed on the intensification of contacts both at a governmental level and between productive and foreign trade enterprises meant to help a better knowledge of the resources of the two countries' national economies and a substantial increase of the commercial exchanges. Emphasis was placed, in that context, on the need and possibility of concluding long-term contracts apt to give lastingness and wide prospects to the economic exchanges.

Views were also exchanged on the main question of the present-day world life. Worry was expressed about the worsening of the international situation and the need was highlighted for action in order to halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, resume the course to detente, collaboration and peace. They pointed to the need for more intense efforts toward developing and deepening bilateral and multilateral Balkan collaboration, toward turning this region into a nuclear-free zone of collaboration, good neighborliness and peace.

Stressed was also the importance of the collaboration between the two states for the consolidation of peace, security and collaboration in the continent and in the world, for the settlement exclusively by political means of the wars and tensions, of the disputed issues, for narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries, for the entrenchment of a new international economic order.

Received by Evren, Ozal

AU261030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES 26/4/1984 -- Friendly messages were exchanged between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, when the Turkish head of state received Romania's Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, who is paying an official visit to Turkey.

Recalling the summit talks conducted in Bucharest and Ankara, President Kenan Evren expressed the wish to further that dialogue, which is decisive for the production development of the manysided relations between Romania and Turkey.

During the interview, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the wish was expressed to work for the development of the links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level.

A talk was conducted on the occasion when current international questions were approached. The same day, the Romanian foreign minister was received by Turgut Ozal, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey.

During the interview, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration were highlighted which were established and are developing between Romania and Turkey, in keeping with the understandings and guidelines covenanted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren and the wish was expressed to expand and deepen the mutually advantageous cooperation for the benefit of the Romanian and Turkish peoples, of the cause of international peace, detente and security. In that framework, the ways were analysed of expanding the actions of industrial and technical-scientific cooperation, of boosting trade.

GREEK CP-INTERIOR DELEGATION VISITS 26-28 APR

Greeted by Verdet, Stoian

AU261934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/4/1984 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Greece -- of the Interior -- headed by Iannis Bannias, secretary of the CC of the party, arrived in Bucharest on Thursday evening, as guests of the CC of the RCP. The delegation further includes Evangelos Diamantopoulos and Eili Papakonstandinou, members of the Executive Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece -- of the Interior.

The delegation was greeted by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Received by Ceausescu

AU281613 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today met with Comrade Iannis Bannias, secretary of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior, who visited our country as head of a delegation at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest was accompanied by Comrades Evangelos Diamantopoulos and Elly Papakonstandinou, members of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Olimpia Solomonescu, candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy section chief at the party Central Committee.

Comrade Iannis Bannias extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the leadership of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey warm greetings and best wishes to the leadership and members of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior and to the friendly Greek people.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations of cooperation between the two parties and the desire to expand those relations in the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship between the Romanian and Greek peoples and in the interest of understanding, of good neighborliness in the Balkans, and of detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

During the exchange of views on current international political issues, the two sides stressed the need to intensify efforts by all peoples to halt the arms race and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, to achieve disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament -- the basic problem of our time. In this context, the two sides stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation among the communist and workers parties, the socialist and social-democratic parties, other parties and progressive and anti-imperialis forces everywhere, and among all peoples for the triumph of the policy of detente, disarmament, peace, and cooperation and for achieving the ideals of freedom, independence, and progress of each nation.

They also stressed the need to halt the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in certain West European countries, to renounce the application of nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, and to resume Soviet-American negotiations to achieve an agreement that will lead to the elimination of missiles and of all nuclear weapons on the continent in the future.

The two sides stressed the important role of the peoples' struggle for peace, of recent large movements favoring disarmament and opposing war, and stressed the need to intensify actions to halt the arms race and especially of nuclear arming. They stressed that of particular importance for the disengagement process is the creation of denuclearized zones in Europe and on other continents. In this context they stressed the need to turn the Balkans into an area of peace and good neighborliness, of cooperation, and understanding, an era without nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases.

Stressing that positive steps have been achieved in organizing certain meetings to promote multifaceted cooperation in the Balkans and to establish an atmosphere of trust, cooperation, and security in that area, the two sides emphasized that it is necessary to continue the process of cooperation in the region to prepare a summit meeting.

Stressing that everything must be done to resolve all differences between states by peaceful means and negotiations, the two sides pointed out the need to solve the Cypriot problem through direct negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, without any outside interference, with the contribution of the United Nations, so as to ensure the peaceful coexistence of the Greek and Turkish peoples on the island within the framework of an independent state, the security and integrity of Cyprus, and the preservation of its status of nonaligned country.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior stressed that his party and the Greek people greatly appreciate the efforts and initiatives made by Romania and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the international level to establish an atmosphere of peace, understanding, and cooperation. During the talk, the importance of narrowing the gap between the developed and the developing countries was stressed and the need for establishing a new international economic order was pointed out in order to ensure the free and independent development of each nation on the road of socioeconomic progress.

Delegation Departs

AU281942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/4/1984 -- The delegation of the Greek Communist Party-Ekkes ("of the Interior") led by Iannis Bannias, secretary of the CC of that Party, left Bucharest on Saturday evening after paying a visit to Romania. The delegation were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

MAY DAY SPEECH STRESSES NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

AU030949 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 May 84 pp 3, 4

[Speech by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at Bucharest 30 April civic rally marking May Day]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades: On the basis of the targets established by the 12th party congress and national conference and of the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the excellent promoter of Romania's foreign policy and prominent personality in today's world, Socialist Romania has carried out and is carrying out extensive activity aimed at developing cooperation and ensuring peace among peoples, and at actively participating in the solution of the major problems in the international arena.

Our party and state are acting with determination and a principled stance to develop extensive cooperation and friendship with all the socialist countries and primarily with neighboring countries. At the same time, Romania is intensifying its multifaceted relations with Balkan countries, developing and nonaligned countries, capitalist countries, and all states in the world, irrespective of their social systems. We firmly base our foreign policy on the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and on respecting each people's sacred right to develop freely and independently.

Our party and state and all our people greatly value Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and his excellent activity carried out at an international level which are particularly valued by world public opinion. The steps taken by Romania's president to establish an atmosphere of trust and security in Europe and throughout the world, to solve all differences between countries by political means and negotiations, and to ensure the observation of international law have gained wide response.

Romania believes that halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, constitute the basic problem of our time. Our country firmly militates to stop the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on our continent and the application of the countermeasures anounced by the Soviet Union; it struggles to bring about the resumption of the Geneva negotiations and the achievement of an agreement on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe. Thus, Romania has appealed directly to the two countries and to the countries on whose territory those missiles are going to be deployed, to all European countries, and to Canada to take joint action to halt the nuclear arms race and to safeguard world peace. (loud applause; chants of "disarmament, peace!")

In actively joining the strong peace movements in Europe and on other continents, our people are acting in the direction of even more closely uniting the efforts of all peoples for achieving disarmament and security, and for improving the atmosphere in the international arena.

Romania has made numerous proposals and is consistently acting to achieve a new, just, and equitable international economic order that will ensure the progress of all peoples, and primarily the progress of the economically and socially backward countries as a result of a long-standing imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist domination.

Our entire party and people, and Socialist Romania will continue to strengthen cooperation with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with all parties and political figures favoring progress and peace, and with democratic and progressive forces everywhere in order to make their entire contribution to achieving a world without weapons and without wars, a world of peace, understanding, and cooperation among all nations!

On May Day -- the day of international solidarity of the working people -- the Romanian people extend warm greetings to all peoples in the world, together with a fervent appeal for uniting their efforts for the triumph of the noble ideals of peace, freedom, and human dignity, of democracy, independence, and progress! (loud applause)

Long live May Day -- the day of international solidarity of the working people, the day of unity and fraternity of all workers everywhere! (applause, cheers)

Long live the RCP, headed by its secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu! (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Long live Romania; long live the hardworking and talented Romanian people, builders of the comprehensively developed socialist society!

Long live the unity of all our people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front! (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Long live solidarity and cooperation between the communist and workers parties, among all socialist countries, and among all revolutionary, progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces!

Long live the united struggle waged by all peoples in the world against war and for securing peace on our planet! (applause, prolonged cheers and chants: "Ceausescu peace!")

U.S. REACTION TO REAGAN'S PRC VISIT VIEWED

LD031404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 3 May 84

[By Rodoljub Bogojevic]

[Text] New York, May 3 (TANJUG) -- The prev ailing view in American reaction to President Reagan's visit to China is that it produced no turning point in relations between the two powers. What it did, however, was to reaffirm their relations and thus strengthen their development, especially in the economic field.

Although commentators here note that both sides had assessed the visit as successful and expressed hope that it will contribute to the further promotion of Washington-Beijing relations, some of them believe it is still too early to talk of longterm effects of the visit. Recalling Reagan's longstanding criticism of "Red China" as an "enemy of the United States, U.S. media note a complete change of tone in his statement that "China is not an expansionist power," that it wants U.S. investments and that his talks with Chinese leaders had "raised U.S.-Chinese relations to a new level of understanding."

Formally, the U.S. side did not say what exactly the "new level of understanding" means, since the question of Taiwan appears to have remained the main obstacle to the promotion of relations between the two countries. That Taiwan has remained a controversial issue was confirmed by a White House official, who added laconically that what should be done was to wait and see whether it would be an obstacle.

According to some comments, by his China visit President Reagan has achieved one of his main objectives, i.e., to show that in spite of the deadlocked U.S.-Soviet relations, he is capable of negotiating with leaders of the "other big communist power."

VIDIC RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR RODIONOV

LD031343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 May (TANJUG) -- Today Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR Ambassador to the SFRY. A discussion was conducted on topical international issues and on the implementation of the current program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU.

TOGOLESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS

LD032132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Togo today, Thursday, examined the major possibilities open for further promoting all-round mutual cooperation, in keeping with decisions of the non-aligned conference.

During the talks today between Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic and Togo Rally of the Togolese People Party Politbureau member and Minister of Public Works and Mines Barry Moussa Barque, the mutual interest was stated in diversifying economic cooperation, particularly with higher and long-term forms of industrial cooperation. Barque delivered to Mijatovic a message from Togo President Gnassingbe Eyadema for the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The talks between the Togo delegation and Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic focused on possibilities for raising Yugoslav exports to Togo.

Yugoslav working organisations are interested in the realization of a number of agricultural and water resources projects in Togo. The Togo economic delegation arrived on a visit to Yugoslavia on May 1.

DJILAS' ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERED 'RIDICULOUS'

AU031647 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1739 29 Apr 84 p 15

[Mirko Djekic article: "Djilas' Departures and Meetings"]

[Excerpts] When a small bit of news is greatly talked about, there are certainly many reasons for it. This applies to the report published last Saturday [21 April] in the daily press to the effect that "workers of the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs, on the basis of information by citizens on the gathering of a large number of unknown persons in a private apartment, carried out... an investigation" the result of which was that "28 persons were taken in and detained for interrogation and investigation, including Dragomir Olujic, Vojislav Seselj, Stojan Cerovic, Milovan Djilas, Lazar Stojanovic, Miodrag Milic, and others."

Two or 3 days later, Djilas' name reached the front pages of well-known European newspapers. This means that although former in many respects (former Communist, former member of the top Yugoslav leadership, and even former revolutionary), he is still news for a part of the world!

This fact alone shows that detention of "a certain number of people because of hostile activities" is not just a routine matter, such as in a certain number of European countries where it occurs so frequently that police combing out apartments is not reported and gets hardly any newspaper coverage.

If that part of the world values him, let it be. In our country? For the young generation in our country, Djilas is a person who one has to be reminded of, a person forgotten -- "Who's that?" He has no proper adherents under this sky: Have you ever heard anybody to say that he is a "Djilasite?" His theses about bourgeois democracy -- this is well known by many who have known him for a long time -- would last perhaps several seconds if by some miracle he were to come to power. However, if such a picture has been put for such a long time in an inappropriately wide frame by the circles of the so-called intellectual opposition in our country, there must be some reason for it.

It is worth asking where Djilas' place is in all this, although a clearer question should be whether in a democratic dialogue there is any place at all for his drastic anticommunist and immoderate antihumanistic agitation on how one should behave toward the Communists.

In these 3 decades, nobody has slandered President Tito all over Europe with such bitterness as he has. It is a "mitigating circumstance" -- let this kind of free journalistic expression be allowed -- that something similar is imbued in the mental outlook of failed political leaders of this region, leaders of various ideologies.

This is one thing. It is another thing, however, when it happens that Djilas, whom students of the law faculty in 1968 chased out of their college saying that they are not fighting the same battles with him, is invited or comes (one talks about both possibilities) to a peculiar meeting at which people prevail who call themselves, without hiding it, "people of 1968"...

In Belgrade, where practically all the subjects bothering a society passing through a crisis development stage are discussed at public meetings, it is not unknown (at least among journalists) that such and similar "discussion meetings" have been existing for years.

Those investigating social and political shocks at a time when social development passes through critical periods in multinational circles have always found an escalation of opposition and nationalism, and in this connection it is precisely the opposition that offers less tolerance for talks than those who bear the burden in seeking new roads. At such times indoctrinations appear that time has already rejected in preceding decades -- regrettably, frequently far removed and on the brink of oblivion. Since the younger generations are, naturally, less concerned with the investigation of the past, because they are genetically oriented toward the future, these ideas could be acceptable at a moment, while mistakes would be noticed too late. It is in this that Djilas is seeking his chance.

An alternative in which Djilas points to the road of further development is to put it mildly -- ridiculous.

DJILAS' INTERVIEWS PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PRESS

Pro-West VS Pro-East Conflict

PM031544 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 29/30 Apr 84 p 11

[Interview with Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas by Maurizio Bardi in Belgrade "a few weeks before his arrest"]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the PCI's future in its reformist adventure?

Answer: The central problem is not the struggle between the CPSU and the PCI but rather that between the Soviet state, the Soviet empire, and the PCI. For the Soviet state, the conflict between the parties is merely a mask to cover its own desire to expand into Western Europe. I believe that the USSR regards Italy as one of the weakest points of the Western system. The Soviets will use every method, including corruption, pressure, and espionage, against the Communist Party. Berlinguer must realize that all clandestine methods will be used against the PCI if it dissociates itself too much from the Soviet Union's aims.

Question: In your opinion what is most important in the history of the communist movement? The split between the CPSU and the LCY, the split between the CPSU and the CPC, or the split between the CPSU and the PCI?

Answer: All three are important. The conflict with Yugoslavia was very important because it was the first. It became apparent for the first time that the communist movements could not remain unified and that Soviet expansionism existed. The conflict with China was important because it was a conflict between two major communist powers and it showed that the USSR could not dominate Asia. The conflict with the PCI, the so-called "wrench," is an important one for the definition of the system of government of a socialist society. They are three different conflicts, each of them important in its own right.

Question: What are the groups fighting for power in Yugoslavia?

Answer: Many believe that the conflict is between the self-managers and the advocates of a planned economy. That is not actually so.

The main conflict is concentrating round two groups: the pro-Westerners and the pro-Soviets. This is very worrying because anti-Soviet feelings have always been strong in Yugoslavia. It is worrying because the new bureaucratic class is realizing that it can only retain its privileges by strengthening class solidarity. This throws it straight into the Soviet Union's arms.

On Repression of Dissidents

PM041011 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 27 Apr 84 p 21

[Telephone interview with Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas by Georges Dupou; date not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Exactly 1 week ago, on Friday 20 April, the Yugoslav police burst into a Belgrade apartment and arrested 28 intellectuals known, if not as dissidents, then at least as critics of the current Yugoslav regime. All those people were quickly released. They included 73-year old Milovan Djilas, Tito's former comrade and heir, who has become an oppositionist and whom we were able to reach by telephone.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: What is the situation now?

Milovan Djilas: The situation is not good. All the people arrested last Friday have certainly now been released. However, we are worried because a police communique published in the press this morning states that the investigation is continuing and that people who have broken the law or who do not agree with the laws will be tried. That means that the repression continues, but for the time being, nobody is in prison.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: What is the cause of the present repression? Is it the effect of the bad economic situation which is making the government nervous? Or are there other reasons?

Milovan Djilas: I think that the evonomic situation is only of secondary importance. Instead it seems that the essential reason should be sought in the confrontation between "hardliners" and "moderates" with the LCY. The moderates are found more readily in Belgrade and Serbia, whereas the hardline faction tends to come from Croatia and Bosnia. Under these circumstances, it is probable that the Belgrade leadership, which is weak, was forced to take action under pressure from the "hardliners." I think that this is the essential question. It is unlikely that the political police who intervened regard this affair as really a police or criminal matter. The police are influenced more by political factors. Moreover, the police attitude toward us was very proper.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: How would you describe what you call the party's hardline? Is it a pro-Soviet faction?

Milovan Djilas: It cannot be defined as clearly as that. The "hardliners" generally continue the Tito tradition. They are obviously not in liaison with the USSR, but they are close to a line which resembles the practices in the East European countries. Therefore, it cannot be said that there is a connection with Moscow. On the other hand, all the 'hardliners' as 'hardliners' are pro-Soviet to some extent, because they advocate methods similar to those practiced in the Soviet Union.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: Are you confined to your home?

Milovan Djilas: No, I can move freely around Yugoslavia. However, I cannot go abroad because my passport was taken from me several years ago.

I do not think I will be prosecuted, but I am not so sure about the other people arrested with me.

At all events, people abroad must realize that this action against Belgrade's intellectuals was not provoked to distract attention from the country's economic situation. The truth is that, for 2 years, the capital had become the most liberal city in Yugoslavia and that "hardline' elements are now trying to bring the Belgrade liberal intelligentsia back into line.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: You stated in an interview to a French newspaper 10 years ago: "Despite its imperfections, the Yugoslav experiment is still the best which communism has achieved in the five continents." Are you still of that opinion?

Milovan Djilas: I still think the same thing, even under the present circumstances, and after this affair.

JOINT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY'S CHAMBERS TO CONVENE

LD031530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1107 GMT 3 May 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 May (TANJUG) -- Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has convened a joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly for 15 May of this year. It is reported that at this session the election of the SFRY Presidency will be declared and its composition announced. Aslan Fazlija and Antun Rubic, presidents of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces respectively, have convened for 14 and 15 May a 2-day session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

On the second day of the session, following a joint session at which the election of the SFRY Presidency will be declared and its composition announced, the delegates of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will elect the president and vice president of the SFRY Assembly and the chairmen of the joint working bodies of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly; in a separate session they will elect the president and vice president of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and also the chairmen of the working bodies of each chamber. It is envisaged that on the first day of the session, 14 May, the delegates of both chambers will jointly listen to an exposition by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in connection with the 2-year report on the work of the Federal Executive Council; following a debate to be conducted in separate sessions, the chambers are to adopt the appropriate decision.

ATTENDANCE AT 18 APRIL PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU031319 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 18 April carries a 50-second film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency on that day chaired by Milka Spiljak which heard a report by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, on preparations for measures and activities to lift the price freeze and on financial consolidation of the economy. The Presidency also discussed the report on the visit on Nicolae Ceausescu to the SFRY and on the work of the SFRY Presidency Appeals and Complaints Committee in 1983. The film clip shows that the following attended the session, sitting in the following order from the gap in the table clockwise: Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, an empty chair, Vidoje Zarkovic, an empty chair, Mika Spiljak, Secretary Muhamed Berberovic, Lazar Kolisevski, an empty chair, Cvijetin Mijatoic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Petar Stambolic, two empty chairs, three unidentified men, Milka Planinc with dark glasses, an unidentified person, and Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.